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VOL. IV NO. 113 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1916. ONE ANNA.

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P. & O. SAILINGS

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Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons
16th May	Kashmir * ..	9000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	8000	Kashgar ..	9500
28th "	Sardinia. ..	7000	....	..
4th June.	Salsette ..	8000	Karmala ..	9000
11th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
18th "	Salsette ..	8000	Morea ..	11000
25th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
2nd July	Salsette ..	8000	Khyber ..	9000
9th "	Nagoya ..	7000	....	..
16th "	Salsette ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
23rd "	Khiva ..	9000	....	..
30th "	Salsette ..	8000	Mongolia ..	10000

*The Medical inspection of Passengers by the Kashmir will take place at 10-30 a.m. at the Ballard Pier on Tuesday the 16th May, and the steamer will sail soon after.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
18th May	Nagoya ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
25th June	Nankin ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
10th "	Novara ..	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
12th May	Lhasa	Karachi direct, connecting with Rumna at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only).
*16th "	Linga. ..	Karachi Coasting.
*15th "	Pundua ..	For Mombasa Z'bar only.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

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About 25th May	Malda ..	8000

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CITY AND HALL LINES.
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Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham .	A & C	7500		27th May
City of Exeter ..	A & C	9397		21st June

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Liverpool	900	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

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(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	1st May	12th May
Bombay Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th May	18th May
Potomi Maru..	U. Tanaka	3419	15th May	27th May
Mayori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	23 d May	2nd June
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	29th May	10th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

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HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

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Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Saigon Maru	4254	Y. Yamamoto	1st May	12th May
Java Maru	4490	S. Yanagi	15th May	25th May
Indo Maru ..	5331	V. Somekawa	24th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	31st May	11th June

For Freight apply to

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,060,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Kyojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Kiang F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

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THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD,

(SCOTLAND.)

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BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 2031. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. on the lowest daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHASITDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

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Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkg.
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

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Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELLISSON & CO.—Try once your chance for an honest servant with this Servant Registry Curiosities' Dealers, 321, Hornby Road, Bombay. 1030

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts
1049 Terms Moderate.

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the medical faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

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WANTED

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WANTED—A SMART HARD-WORKING SOLICITOR to serve as an Assistant in a Solicitors firm. Apply stating terms to Box No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1035

WANTED.—Sub-asst. Surgeon for the R. and K. Ry. Salary Rs. 35 plus Rs. 10 Travelling Allowance.—Apply with diploma and other testimonials to P.M.O., and K.Ry., Bareilly. 1092

WANTED.—Lady's Saddle C. and W., 23—24in., good condition, approval essential, suitable for horse 15-2. Mrs. FISHER, c/o Major F. FISHER, 98th Infantry, Saugor, C. P. 1090

WANTED.—A Church of England Indian Christian Headmaster, graduate, Salary Rs. 150 p.m. rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 p.m. to 200 p.m. Free quarters.—Apply The PRINCIPAL, C. M. S. High School, Jabalpur, C. P. 1091

WANTED.—for the DALY College, Indore, by June 24th an Assistant Master, salary Rs. 80-120. A good knowledge of Hindi and English essential; athlete preferred. Candidates who are already in employment should apply through their Superior Officers.—For further particulars apply to The PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore. 1080.

WANTED—A whole time Diplomaed LADY DOCTOR and a GENTLEMAN DOCTOR for an up-country Charitable Hospital and Dispensary on starting salary Rs. 150/ and Rs. 75/ respectively with free quarters; private practice under approved conditions permitted; will have to enter into two years agreement; one having long experience and ready to take immediate charge to apply stating age and experience and nationality to Box No. 854 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4091

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of "Professor of Philosophy, Maharaja's College, Mysore."

2. The conditions of appointment will be as follows:—

(a) The appointment will be on probation for three years.

(b) The initial pay will be not less than Rs. 400/ a month, and will be fixed on a consideration of the qualifications of the candidate selected.

(c) The post carries with it the benefits of the Mysore Service Regulations in respect of leave, travelling allowance, pension &c.

(d) The candidates will be confirmed either in the grade of Rs. 400-50/1-700 or 500-50/1-1000 as the case may be, if he gives satisfaction in the discharge of his duties, during the period of probation.

(e) The candidate selected will be required to enter upon his duties from the 1st July 1916.

3. The application should contain the following particulars:—

1. Name. Age. Nationality, &c.,
2. University qualifications.
3. Present position, and emoluments; and previous service and if he has held more than one appointment the reasons for termination in each case.
4. Works (if any) published. (Copies should if possible be sent.)
5. Any special qualifications.
6. Minimum salary and other terms desired.

4. The applications should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Education and Agriculture Departments, Bangalore, and should reach him before the 5th June 1916.

K. SUBBA RAO.

For Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Departments of Education and Agriculture. 4092.

WANTED

WANTED Nurse, 2 children 6 years 15 months. Bearer kept.—Apply with full particulars. Mrs. FLOWERS, The Hermitage, Mussoorie. 1093

WANTED.—An experienced and quick typist. Good pay for good work. Apply OFFICE EXCELSIOR THEATRE, between 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. 4096

WANTED IMMEDIATELY PURELY European Nurse, experienced, and able take first baby from the month.—Apply with references to Mrs. H. FREDERICKSON, Nursing Home, Kasauli. 1082

CHRIST CHURCH GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL JUBBUPORE.—Wanted in July 1916, an Assistant Mistress for the above school. French and Drawing essential. Salary 100—10—120.—Apply with copies of testimonial to the HONORARY SECRETARY. 1094

WANTED.—GRADUATES and undergraduates, those with Mathematics or Science will be preferred. Apply sharp stating terms, qualifications and Second Language to the undersigned. M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector Mangrol Kathiawar. 4093.

WANTED.—A trained Nurse for Dufferin Hospital, Bareilly. Pay Rs. 75 rising by biennial increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 90, with free quarters.

Apply with copies of testimonials to CIVIL SURGEON, Bareilly.

W. WOODWRIGHT,
Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.
1062 Civil Surgeon.

WANTED.—An Accountant for the Cantonment Committee Office, Cawnpore. Pay Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 45 by increments of Rs. 5 every fifth year. Candidates must either have experience of Local Fund Account work or must have passed the School Leaving Examination.

Apply before 15th May 1916 to The CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, Cawnpore. 1060.

WANTED.—A Hindoo graduate of orthodox views, strong in English with experience in teaching and management. One knowing Sanskrit and Hindi will be preferred. For pay and further particulars apply to:—

The SECRETARY
Hindoo Jatiya Pathshala
Shikarpur Sind. 4095.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY GODHRA MUNICIPALITY. The pay is Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 p. m. by periodical increments subject to approved service plus Rs. 10 p. m. horse allowance. Candidates must have passed the matriculation or school final examination and have experience in Municipal affairs. Apply with testimonials and age before 20th May 1916.

Godhra, 1st May, 1916.

(Sd.) HAMID A. ALI, I.C.S.
4017 President Godhra Municipality.

WANTED.—For Patna College a temporary Professor of English on Rs. 500 per month for about one year. Only graduates educated in Great Britain and specially qualified in English literature need apply. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 3rd of June 1916. The selected candidate will be required to join his post on the 17th July 1916.

J. G. JENNINGS,
Director of Public Instruction,
Bihar and Orissa.
1095

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Chronicle." 1018

FOR SALE—ERARD COTTAGE PIANO, in good order. Price Rs. 300. No offers. May be seen by appointment. Apply to Box No. 10 A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1049

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 23 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 4087.

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY.—S. 5 Gents Black Calf Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, drill lined, toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Sizes 6 to 10 in stock. Durable and comfortable footwear. Price Rs. 5/14 per pair.

STOCK CLEARANCE.—384 pairs R. 62 Gents Tan Pobble Grain Half Slippers lined leather bark soles screwed. Sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Sale Price Rs. 1/14/0 per pair. THE CHROME LEATHER Co., Pallavaram, Madras. 612.3

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

TO LET.—For Parsees, 3rd Floor of a newly built building, opp. Gandharwa Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, with electric light, fans, and on up-to-date. Sanitary arrangements. Apply sharp WITHIN. 1080

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanalad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, out-houses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO BE LET.

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 4062

FURNISHED rooms to be let with board at Edward House Apollo Bunder, for couple or bachelor. E. L. and Fans. Outside meals also supplied. Apply to Mrs. St. Pourcain. 1025.

TO BE LET.—Large Open Vadi, 4,000 yards, any lot in Khoterali No. 10, near Thakordwar. GURMUKHRAI NIHALCHAND, 42, 2nd Bhoiwada. 4079

NOTICES.

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN PHILOSOPHY.

APPLICATIONS are invited from GRADUATE students in Philosophy, who may have secured Honours, or hope to secure them this year, at any of the Indian Universities, for Research Fellowships at the PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTE, which is going to be opened in June 1916 at AMALNER, East Khandesh. Junior Fellowships for Honours B. A.s will carry from 50 to 60 Rs. each, and Senior Fellowships for M. A.s from 75 to 100 Rs. each, per month, according to qualifications. There will be, on the whole, Six Fellows to be elected for the current year. The Fellowships will be given in the first instance for one year, but may be extended for two or three or more years according to the output of work. Special attention will have to be given to the comparative study of Indian and European Philosophy. All facilities in the shape of a Library and Lectures will be provided for the Junior Fellows to enable them to appear for the M. A. Examination in Philosophy; while Senior Fellows will be required to study the important text-books in Indian Philosophy, mainly from the original sources, and to produce a respectable thesis at the end of their course. Work will commence on the 1st of July, and arrangements will be made for the residence of Fellows at the Institute. Applications with all necessary testimonials will be received up to the 10th of June. Only those who have special qualifications in Philosophy, or a special liking for it, need apply.

MOTILAL MANECHAND ALIAS PRATAPSHET,
Organiser, Institute of Philosophy Amalner, East Khandesh.
7th May, 1916. 4066

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. [illegible]

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE THE BEST BUNGALOW AT LONAWLA.

AUCTION SALE of the well-known "Spring Villa," situate on a hill near the Lonawla Tank three minutes walk from the Railway Station, adjoining the bungalow of the late Hon. Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram at Lonawla.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Lonawla at the instance of the Mortgagees Mr. Matubhai Kasonbhai and another and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Dhirajlal Vandrawandas, by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of August, 1912, the bungalow known as the "Spring Villa" together with the furniture situate on a hill near the Lonawla Tank adjoining the bungalow of the late Hon. Mr. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram and particularly described in the schedule hereunderwritten.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground at Lonawla in the sub-district of Mawal District Poona on the South side of the old Road and the Railway together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon registered under Old No. 155 and under new Survey No. 212 containing by admeasurement 8 acres or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is on or towards the East by the ground of K. S. Khare and the Lonawla Tank on or towards the West by the ground of Henry Cleaveland on or towards the North by the bungalow and property of Vijbhukhandas Atmaram and on or towards the South partly by the property of the Government and partly by the ground of Mr. Cleaveland.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys, at their offices No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

P.S.—The above bungalow contains one drawing-room, four bed-rooms with bath-rooms, two dressing rooms, a gallery about 60 ft. long and 14 feet wide on three sides thereof and very comfortable outhouses. The structure is perfectly sound and this bungalow possesses the best view in Lonawla.

N.B.—The above bungalow will be sold under Marketable Title.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 12th May, 1916.

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Address:—Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—[illegible]

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

B, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE PIECES OF LAND AT MATUNGA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Gokuldas Dayaram Master an Insolvent and with the consent of the Equitable Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on Sunday the 21st day of May, 1916, at 4 p.m (S. T.), all the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the following pieces of land on the premises.

LOT NO. 1.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate at Matunga, admeasuring 256 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91 and New No. B/15289 and New Survey No. 1A/960 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 5037 and Street No. 2278 and bounded on the East and South by the land of Daji Pandu Surveo, on the West by the land of Pascal F. Ferreira and on the North by the land of Thakur Dharamsey Dhawanji.

LOT NO. 2.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate at Matunga, admeasuring 333 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 9197 and 119 etc., and New No. B/15290 and New Survey No. 4/962 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 5030 and Street No. 2271 and bounded on the South by the land of Bai Morelbai wife of Enos Pascal Ferreira, on the West by the land of Daji Pandoo Surve and on the North and West by the Portuguese Church of Bombay.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate at Matunga in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 279 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 80 and others New No. 93/15271 and New Survey No. 3/962 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes Under "F" Ward No. 5031 and Street No. 2272 and bounded on the North by the property of Gokuldas Dayaram Master, on the South partly by the property of Gokuldas Dayaram Master and partly by the property of Velji Ludha, on the East and West by the property of Daji Pandoo Surve.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate at Matunga admeasuring 256 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, New No. B/15289 and New Survey No. 1/962 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 5033 and Street No. 2274 and bounded on the North by the land of Bai Morelbai wife of Enos Paskol Ferreira, on the South partly by the land of Mincal Manrel Perreira and partly by the land of Dhondoo Pandoo Surve on the East by the land of Dewsey alias Velji Ludha and on the West by the land of Daji Pandoo Surve.

LOT NO. 3.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government Toka land or ground situate at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 628 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, New No. B/15289 and New Survey No. 9/964 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 5014 and Street No. 2255 and bounded on the North and East by the land of Pascal F. Ferreira and on the South and West by the land of Daji Pandoo Surve.

LOT NO. 4.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka vacant land situate at Matunga admeasuring 365 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 91, New No. B/15289 and New Survey No. 2/964 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 5006 and Street No. 2247 and bounded on the East by the vacant land secondly described herein on the South by the vacant land, land partly belonging to Doming S. Ferreira and partly by that of Morelbai wife of Enos Pascol Ferreira on the West by the land of Daji Pandoo Surve and on the North by the land of Lawrence Joseph Silwa.

SECONDLY: All that piece or parcel of vacant Government Toka land or ground situate at Matunga admeasuring 318 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91, new No. B/15,289 and new survey No. 2/964 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 5007 and Street No. 2248 and bounded on the east by the land of Jaicin J. Baratoo and others and on the south and west by the vacant land firstly described herein and on the north by the land of Lawrence Joseph Silva.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate at Matunga in the Registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 107 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 80 and others new Nos. 96/15271 and others and new survey No. 4/990 and assessed by the assessor and collector of municipal rates and taxes under "F" ward No. 4824 and Street No. 2065 and bounded on the north by the property of Gokuldas Dayaram Master on the south and west by the property of Doming

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.—(Contd.)

Ferreira and on the east by the property of Anton Manwell Perreira.

LOT NO. 5.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground situate at Matunga admeasuring 242 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91 new No. B/15289 and new survey No. 6/965 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of municipal rate sand taxes under "F" Ward No. 4998 and street No. 2239 and bounded on the north and west by the land of D. J. Tata and R. J. Tata, on the south by the land of Phillip Dooming D'Silva and on the east by the land secondly described herein.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Vacant Government Toka land or ground situate at Matunga admeasuring 106 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91 new No. B/15289 and survey No. 7/965 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 4997 and street No. 2238 and bounded on the south by the land of Lawrence J. Silva, on the west by the land firstly described herein and on the east and north by the land of D. J. Tata and R. J. Tata.

LOT NO. 6.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Matunga admeasuring 350 square yards and, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91 new No. B/15289 and new survey No. 9/965 and assessed by the assessor and collector of municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 4995 and Street No. 2236 and bounded on the east by the land of D. J. Tata and R. J. Tata, on the south by the land of Lawrence Joseph Silva, on the west by the Portuguese Church of Bombay and on the north by the land of Daji Pandoo Surve.

LOT NO. 7.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of vacant pension and tax land situate at Matunga admeasuring 115 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 369, new No. A/4114 and new survey No. 1/966 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 4987 and Street No. 2228 and bounded on the West, North and East by the vacant land, secondly described hereafter and on the South by the land Jaicin J. Baratoo and others. zz

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of vacant pension and tax land situate at Matunga admeasuring 318 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 369 new No. A/4114 and new survey No. 2/966 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 4986 and Street No. 2227 and bounded on the East by the lands of Jaicin J. Baratoo and others, on the South by the land firstly above described on the West by the land of Daji Pandoo Surve and on the North by the land of Antono J. D'Farr.

LOT NO. 8.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of vacant pension and tax land or ground situate at Matunga admeasuring 409 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 369, new No. A/4114 and new survey No. A/949 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" No. 5137 and Street No. 2378 and bounded on the East by the land of R. J. Tata, on the South by the land of Dooming J. Silva, on the West and North by the land of Ratnoo Ramchand and others.

LOT NO. 9.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of vacant pension and tax land situate at Matunga admeasuring 2838 square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 369, new No. A/4114 and new survey No. 1/945 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "F" Ward No. 5153 and Street No. 2394 and bounded on the East by the land of D. J. Tata and R. J. Tata, on the South by the land of R. J. Tata, on the West by the land of J. N. Tata and on the North partly by the land of Ganji Basoo and partly by the land of Lawrence J. Silva.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dastur & Co Attorneys for the said Official Assignee at their office in Medows Street, Fort., Bombay or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th May, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1828, under instruction from the Collector of Customs Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY the 16th May 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Soap, cinamon, cotton goods (under shirts), tea, lampware, electric lights confectionery, empty glass bottles, soda-ash, cotton waste, hoops iron, iron bars, rice sweeping, rice, dry fish, betelnut gum olibanum, dry dates, cotton seeds, paint, horse-boxes, broken marble tiles Earthenware metal watches and various other articles.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay 12th May, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LTD., (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION). AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL PREMISES TOGETHER WITH ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINERY, ETC., SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD, MAHALUXMI.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., under Instructions from Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart. and W. Turner Green, Esq., Liquidators of the Company abovenamed, will on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June next, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the abovementioned immoveable properties of the company, together with the Spinning Mill and other appurtenant buildings standing thereon and the engines, boilers, and machinery of the said Mill. The Mill has 24,120 spindles and has land measuring about 37,914 square yards of thereabouts. The sale will be subject to certain condition, and the conditions as also the particulars of sale may be inspected at any time at the Office of the said Liquidators at No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, or of the Undersigned, during business hours. The title deeds relating to the said premises may also be inspected at the office of the Liquidator's Solicitors Messrs. Payne and Co., at Treachers' Buildings, on application being made to the liquidators, or to the Undersigned arrangements will be made to show the intending purchasers, the premises and machinery.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON GOODS, CANVAS AND PAPER.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned:—

G. R. No. 3391/95—5 bales cotton goods such as suits, Jackets and nests.

On account of the Underwriters.

W.C.C. Bombay 8 bales of water proof canvas.

1 bale of loose printing papers.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles such as gold rings, necklace, sliove buttons, one locket with sovereign, silver Roskopf watch, buttons, anklet, metal watches, pearls, silk and cotton saries, one gramophone with records, brass utensils, umbrellas, gunnies bags, carpet etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 Rubber tyred landaulette in good order.

1 American rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 10-h.p. single cylinder Otto motor car, Landau Body, Bosch Magneto, with glass screen, in good working order.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 20TH INSTANT, AT 5-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT EPWORTH HEIGHTS LONAVLA ABOUT 10 MINUTES WALK FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following five bungalows with outhouses and furniture.

"Glenview"—"Northfield,"—"Chrisonia"—"Edwinston" and "Hutchings Ville."

Situation—Charmingly situated on a table land near Lonavla with delightful views all round and a good carriage road to the top.

Water—Large well with supply of good pure water which is shared by some of the bungalows of the property. The Municipal main runs along the public road.

Grounds.—About ¾ acre freehold land attached to each bungalow, and is sold subject to the agreement between the Secretary of State for India in council and the vendor. The compound is enclosed with strong wire fence and entrance gates.

Bungalows—Are well built with tile floors teak planking to roofs and mangalore tiles. The doors and windows are of teak with double shutters and fan lights.

Furniture—The houses are suitably furnished and have English stoves in the kitchens.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LOGS OF COCOANUT AND DATE TREES

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co,, will on FRIDAY the 19th instant at 4 p.m., (B.T.), sell by public auction on the premises at Mahim Bazaar Road:—

Large logs of cocoanut and date trees lying at Mahim Bazar Road.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th May, 1916.

G. M. JAYAKAR

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GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

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Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.
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Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.
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AUCTION SALE

MESSRS K. A. READY-MONEY & CO.

Auctioneers,

Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 2.30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, made to Order Iron Safes, old China vases Persian Carpets, and Jewellery of Brilliants, Diamonds, Pearls, Ruby etc.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co, auctioneers will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, opp., Bank of Bombay teakwood furniture such as single and double door almirahs, dressing tables, washing table, dressing chest, of drawers, writing table, office chairs the teapoys, leather sofas and easychairs, Persian carpets, bookstand, three made to order iron safes and jewellery such as:—Brilliant and diamond rings, pearl bangles raifuls, earring, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Faterly.

Assorted watches of silver and metal will be sold separately.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Byramji Edulji Bungally one gramaphone and three dozen records and one English harmonium.

Property on view

K. A. READYMONEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 12th May, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Telephone No. 1882.
TO-NIGHT
STUPENDOUS SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION
in five Masterly Acts.
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
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BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
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"JEWEL"

The unique film which has attracted and won the approval of Clergymen and every class of citizens in Bombay. It is a splendid illustration of "teaching a child in the way it should go". Ella Hall, world's finest child-actress in the leading part.

"TEARS AND SUNSHINE"

A comic situation brought about by a woman, with a daughter, who had just lost her husband and a man, with a son, who had just lost his wife.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, and Re. 1, As. 8, and 4 Box Seats Rs. 2.

As the great film "JEWEL" has an excellent moral the instructors in Schools and religious institutions are invited to apply without delay for free invitations for their pupils to witness it. The programme will be handed free to any student desiring to study the text.

NEXT WEEK, COMMENCING SUNDAY.
QUITE THE FINEST AND FUNNIEST PROGRAMME EVER SHOWN IN IDIA.
LOOK OUT FOR TO-MORROW'S ANNOUNCEMENT.
The bill is composed of best comics by PATHE and UNIVERSAL, the two LARGEST FILM COMPANIES IN THE WORLD.

HAVE YOU READ?
The world old story of classic friendship
DAMON AND PYTHIAS
See the big spectacular picture version
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ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Near Crawford Market. Tel. 1882.

Kirloskar Dramatic Co.
RIPON THEATRE
BOMBAY
WILL STAGE
on
Sunday, the 14th May, 1916, at 3-30 p.m.
under special instructions of their patrons
The Urdu Sangit new play called
TAJEWAPHA

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT. ***TO-NIGHT***
THE TRIUMPH OF ELAINE
The last episode of the famous "Exploits."
ALSO
THE FRUIT OF FOLLY
11th Drama of "Who Pays?"
AND
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE.
LOOK OUT ON
SATURDAY, 20TH MAY 1916.
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The finest picture ever shown by us
NEXT WEEK
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In 5 Parts
Featuring the emotional Actress
FLORENCE REED
Who weeps the real tears.
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THE DICK AND DOROTHY TRIO
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STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-15 a.m., Standard Time, on the 11th May 1916, was 30.030 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	11	m 5	15	23	3	11	m 10	58	20	0
Fri.	12	m 5	49a	25	0	12	m 1	5	19	10
		m 6	37	23	8		m 0	35a	20	2
Sat.	13	m 6	50a	25	2	13	m 1	49	18	11
		m 7	53	24	7		m 1	45a	19	10
Sun.	14	m 7	49a	25	6	14	m 2	29	17	9
		m 8	54	25	9		m 2	43a	19	7
Mon.	15	m 8	41a	26	0	15	m 3	5	2	6
		m 9	47	12	11		m 3	31a	5	3
Tues.	16	m 9	27a	12	6	16	m 3	45	15	5
		m 10	33	28	1		m 4	21a	18	9
Wed.	17	m 11	13a	26	11	17	m 4	25	14	6
		m 11	18	29	0		m 5	8a	18	6
		10	59a	27	3					

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise		Sunset	
11 (Thursday)	6h.	6m.	7h.	4m.
12 (Friday	6h.	6m.	7h.	4m.
13 (Saturday)	6h.	5m.	7h.	5m.
14 (Sunday)	6h.	5m.	7h.	5m.
15 (Monday)	6h.	5m.	7h.	6m.
16 (Tuesday)	6h.	4m.	7h.	6m.
17 (Wednesday)	6h.	4m.	7h.	6m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter April 25th, 4h. 8.3m, a.m.; New Moon May 2nd, 10h. 58-9m. a.m.; First quarter May 10th, 2h. 17.1m. p.m.; Full Moon May 17th, 7h. 41-3m. p.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 10

Merton Hall	Sullivan	New York
Saint Ninian	Barham	Suez

May 11.

Pundua	Anderson	Kowit
Park Ling	Francis	Port said
Jehangir	Lewis	Aden

DEPARTURES.

May 12.

Glenfruin	Mackness	Manchester

The following vessel received port clearance on Thursday:—

Steamer	Saigon Maru	for	Kobe

The following steamers entered for loading.

Steamer	St. Ninian	for	Dunkirk
,,	Parkling	for	C. K. Port

S. S. City of Marseilles:—The Ellerman Lines steamer City of Marseilles, homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 8th instant.

S. S. Moyori Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Moyori Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 10th instant, and due here on 23rd May, 1916.

S. S. Saint Minnan:—The steamer Saint Minnan, 1,908 tons, Captain J. F. Barham, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday evening from Suez, which port she left on the 24th ultimo, in water ballast.

S. S. Merton Hall:—The steamer Merton Hall, 2,773 tons, Captain W. Sullivan, arrived here on Wednesday evening from New York, which port she left on the 28th March, with general goods on board.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. F. Anderson, arrived here on Thursday from Koweit, which port she left on the 4th instant, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Pak Ling:—The steamer Pak Ling, 2,952 tons, Captain E. B. Francis, arrived here on Thursday from Port Said in water ballast.

S. S. Glenfruin:—The steamer Glenfruin, 2,026 tons, Captain E. B. Mackness, left Bombay on Thursday for Manchester via Suez Canal, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Jehangir:—The steamer Jehangir 3,363 tons, Captain E. K. Lewis, arrived here on Thursday from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. K. King, arrived here on Thursday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Saigon Maru, 2,740 tons, Captain Y. Yamamoto, will sail to-day for Kobe and Moji, via Singapore, with general goods on board.

Thursday, 11th May, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Bombay Maru	Kobayashi	N. Y. K.
D & E St-Ninian	Barham	L. Dreyfus & Co
F. Yeboshi Maru	Kishimoto	N. Y. K.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Alderney	Graham	W. & A.G. & Co
2 Massilia	Waiter	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Sardar	Weeks	P. G. S. N. Co
7 Saigon Maru	Yamamato	O. S. K.
8 Ischia	Thima	M. I.
9 Malda	Davidson	M. M. & Co
10 & 11 City of Birmingham	Houghton	K. N. & Co
12 Marengo	J. Finlay	& Co
15 Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
16 Babrein		T. M. & Co
17 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nagoya	Garwood	P. & O. Co
4 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. Co
5 Cnyebassa	Logan	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	J. Bhimji
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & C
Lady Curzon	Baillie	S. W. & Co
Malta	Talbot	P. & O. C.
Meteor	Sullivan	W. & A. G. & Co
Pundua	Anderson	B. I. S. N. Co
Pak Ling	Francis	
Risaldar	Oakenshot	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

May 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Birmingham (s) 30 bales wool, R. Bachraj; 203 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 60 bales wool, D. Koondanmal; 37 bales wool, F. Khoobchand; 175 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 777 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.; 300 bales cotton fly, M. Amersey & Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, M. Amersey & Co.; 200 bales cotton waste, K. Visram & Co.; 700 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 200 cwts. nigerseed, H. Govindji; 1,625 cwts. groundnuts, Bombay Co.; 357 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 1,125 cwts. linseed oil cakes, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 40 bales wool, H. K. M. Jetha.

Massilia (s) 300 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 110 bales wool, W. A. Graham & Co.; 881 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 6 bales cotton clean waste, A. B. Kersondas & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia (s) 1,980 cwts. peas, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 18 bales goat and sheep skins, H. A. Oomer & Son; 6 bales goat and sheep skins, W. A. Graham & Co.; 3 bales cow hides, Q. M. Kooka; 13 bales calf skins, Q. M. Kooka; 14 cwts. herabote, A. H. Mawji & Co.; 14 cwts. alges, A. H. Mawji & Co.; 188 cwts. kismiss, E. Dossa & Co.; 63 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 5 bales cow hides, A. Cassam; 332 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Bros.

Malda (s) 3,000 cwts. saltpetre, M. Jafferbhoy; 750 cwts. kismiss, M. Janerbhoy.

NEW YORK.

Alderney (s) 1 pot palmarosa oil, Volkart Bros.; 107 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 300 cwts. mustard seed, R. Jewandass & Co.

FOR PHIEDELPHIA.

Alderney (s) 181 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 500 cwts. mustard seed, R. Jewandass & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 58 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.

Nagoya (s) 1,100 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.

Bombay Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Rambhagat; 750 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 3 cwts. cardamoms, C. M. Bhesania & Co.; 5 cwts. almond seed, C. M. Bhesania & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nagoya (s) 783 bales cotton yarn, I. David; 44 bales cotton, M. Amersey; 750 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 168 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 150 bales cotton, Bombay Co.; 500 bales cotton, W. H. Brady & Co.; 1,360 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 276 bales cotton twist, Tata, Sons & Co.; 100 bales cotton shirting, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 250 bales cotton twist, C. Bomanji & Co.; 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Nagoya (s) 200 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya (s) 100 bales cotton twist, I. David; 60 cwts. kadoo, S. Vazeer; 75 cwts. gum olibanum, David Sassoon & Co.; 13 cwts. gum arabic, David Sassoon & Co.; 45 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Mahomed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru (s) 200 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton yarn, I. David; 200 bales cotton, W. H. Brady & Co.; 250 bales cotton, M. Amersey & Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru (s) 227 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 150 cwts. myrabolams, David Sassoon & Co.

IMPORTS.

May 11.

S. S. Marengo from Hull Agents, James Finlay & Co.—480 drums carbide, 54 cases biscuits, 18 cases boots and shoes, 11 cases umbrella cloth, 4 cases tyres, 24 cases 7 truss, leather belting, 2 cases 4 truss buffalo pickers, 10 barrels gear oil, 50 cases 18 crates bottles, 5 barrels tallow, 35 cases oilcloth, 12 packages 8 bales 10 coils cotton rope, 32 crates earthern jars, 16 bales 10 cases leather, 3 cases umbrella furniture, 25 casks sulphur black, 30 casks sulphur green liquid, 1,250 bales 250 bags carraway seed, 131 cases 201 bales paper, 114 cases art silk and cotton goods, 2,525 drums disinfectant fluid, 21 cases umbrella ribs, 7 cases cycle parts, 7 cases flannel, 2 cases shawls 180 cases cheese, 450 cases beer, 135 cases nails, 18 bales 20 cases woollens, 43 cases silk and cotton goods, 63 cases cotton and woollen goods, 121 cases solignum, 65 cases lamp black, 2,065 drums linseed oil, 20 cases ultramarine, 40 cases starch, 840 drums turpentine, 240 drums boiled oil, 2 cases mustard, 3 cases essence, 32 cases mineral white, 45 cases blue, 413 cases 260 casks colour, 284 drums 1 case varnish, 2 cases cycles, 90 casks bricks, 20 cases medicine, 2 packages earthenware, 90 casks tiles, 2 cases hemp thread, 626 drums 224 cases 13,076 kegs 4 casks paint, 155 cases condensed milk, 5 cases cotton net, 13 bales mixed tissue, 931 cases 439 bales cotton goods, 93 bales 77 cases cotton yarn.

S. S. Pundua from Debai, Agents, M M. & Co.—2 tins pearls, 20 bundles dollars, 1 tin gold sovereign, 8 nungs 2 bags old copper pots, 18 bundles skin, 33 bundles wool.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE.

UNENVIABLE NOTORIETY.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, whose death occurred in mail week, had a most memorable notoriety as an Irish landlord, says the "Westminster Gazette." Mr. Birrell on one occasion in the House of Commons said his estates were "haunted with the ghosts of murdered men." He was the second marquis of his title and the fifteenth earl, with an ancestry that goes back to the days of the Norman Conquest. The late peer followed his father's example in selecting the diplomatic service in the beginning of his public career. He went as an attaché to Turin about half a century ago, and stayed to be second secretary, whereupon he retired, coming home to be with his father during the last few years of his life. Lord Clanricarde remained a bachelor. He represented Galway County in the Commons from 1867 to 1871.

In 1907, in granting permission to Mr. Duffy, a Nationalist member, to introduce an Expropriation Bill of which the marquis was the subject, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said:

"I do not suppose that the most extreme advocate of the rights of property that this House contains can justify for a moment the attitude which this nobleman and landed proprietor has thought fit to assume for many years in the district where his property lies. The relations between him and his tenants, and, indeed, the whole community, have been such as to greatly contribute to disturbing public peace, and upsetting and envenoming the minds of parties in Ireland."

Mr. Birrell, therefore, was not the first Minister to use strong language regarding the Marquis. Even Mr. Balfour referred to him—taunting the Nationalists shortly before the introduction of the Expropriation Bill—as "your classical type of absentee landlord."

AN AUTHORITY ON OLD MASTERS.

The late marquis's wealth must be vast, for he lived in extreme simplicity. This owner of thousands of acres and a romantic castle was content to inhabit the somewhat dingy atmosphere of a few rooms in the Albany. He collected around him priceless pictures, for he was recognised by art dealers as one of the greatest living amateur authorities on the old masters. He was an omnivorous reader; spoke French like a native; and was said to be not merely an entertaining ,but a brilliant, conversationalist. He never entertained; and probably spent most of his life in one of his clubs—the Reform or the Travellers'.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, there was rain during the week ending 9th instant in the Karnatak. Picking of cotton continues in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Rewa Kantha, the Kolhapur. Lands are being generally prepared for kharif cultivation. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Sind, Kaira, Kathiawar, Cutch, Baroda and Rewa Kantha. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and cattle are in good condition except in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Palanpur, Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur. The supply of water for drinking is generally adequate except in parts of Larkana, Kaira, Broach, Baroda and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation is deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Baroda, ,Kathiawar, Dharwar and Kolhapur. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

CHEQUES FOR MILLIONS.

The drawing by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan of a cheque for seventy-five million dollars, or £15,000,000, in settlement of his purchase of Canadian War Loan 5 per cent. Notes, is described as a record payment of its kind. A correspondent writes to the "Pall Mall Gazette" to the effect that he has in his possession the facsimile of the cheque drawn on May 6, 1898, by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, on the Bank of England for £11,008,857-16-. 9d., in favour of the Chinese Government. The payment was in settlement of the final portion of the War Indemnity to Japan. The following day the Chinese Minister drew in his turn another cheque in favour of the Japanese Minister for a similar amount, the correspondent having also a facsimile of the endorsement of "T. Kato," the said Minister of Japan on the back of the cheque. By a coincidence another correspondent suggests that Mr. McKenna should have raised money for his Budget, not by means of taxing railway tickets, but by graduated stamps on cheques, according to the sums drawn. If the proposal had been adopted a few payments on the bases of the amounts we have mentioned would soon bring a substantial revenue to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 11.

There have again been thunderstorms and dust storms in North-west India and falls of rain and hail have occurred at many stations in the north. The disturbed conditions off the Orissa coast have disappeared after giving general rain in Chota Nagpur. Elsewhere only falls are reported.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one and half inches, Ranchi three, Muktesar three-quarters, Rawalpindi three, Murree two, Hissar one and a half, Sialkot, Khushab a half, Cherat three-quarters, Jacobabad half.

The Temperature is much below normal in area of rainfall.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall in Chota Nagpur, the Punjab and the North-West Frotnier Province.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 11TH MAY 1916.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 2.81in. of of rain during a thunderstorm and Hissar 1.62in. during a hailstorm. Skies are moderately clouded in the north Punjab and at Delhi and clear elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature is in moderate to considerable defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Temperature is in defect both during the day and at night except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad reports 0.45in. of rain during a duststorm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind. Temperature is in defect except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and normal or in excess elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.31in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain associated with thunderstorms have been reported from Rawalpindi and Hissar and moderate rain due to duststorms has been reported from Jacobabad. Isolated showers have occurred also in the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Conditions remain unsettled in north-west and central India.

A few dust or thunder-storms may occur in the Punjab, upper Sind, Rajputana and the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 11th of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall total since November 1st to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	86.0	69.4	61	..	7.31	—3.63
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	91.2	70.6	82	..	5.44	1.37
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (10th)	98.5	81.9	22	..	9.26	5.66
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.2	73.7	67	..	1.35	—0.41
Rawalpindi	81.9	60.3	86	2.81	10.86	0.25
Lahore	90.1	69.0	76	..	1.12	—2.81
Hissar	98.5	61.0	60	1.62	2.27	..
Ambala	90.7	71.1	44	..	1.51	—4.55
Delhi	94.0	74.8	58	..	1.71	—1.61
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	98.4	76.1	56	..	0.73	—1.23
Mainpuri	97.3	72.2	52	..	1.02	—1.52
Jhansi	101.6	79.2	47	..	0.58	—1.40
Cawnpore	98.2	73.1	60	..	0.78	—1.46
Allahabad	108.9	75.9	51	..	1 03	—1 30
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103.1	74.8	68	0.45	0.50	—0.85
Karachi	87.8	77.0	81	..	0.20	—1.41
Umer	99.0	77.6	42	..	0.44	—1.16
Jalpore	101.0	75.0	37	..	0.33	—1.37
Kotah	103.6	79.6	37	..	0.03	—1.35
Mount Abu	83.2	70.9	43	..	0	—1.42
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	97.4	74.3	64	..	0	—0.58
Dwarka	87.3	78.3	71	..	0 19	—0.50
Veraval	85.1	75.5	69	..	0	—0.49
Rajkot	102.3	74.3	65	..	0	—0.55
Bhavnagar Para	103.6	76.8	77	..	0.13	—0.59
Surat	101.9	76.9	63	..	0	—0.41
Ahmedabad	104.7	78.7	55	..	0	—0.45
Deesa	106.8	78.2	58	..	0	—0.54
Neemuch	98.4	77.0	38	..	0.26	—0.66
Indore	101.8	75.1	37	..	1.21	0.17
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	100.3	77.7	37	..	1.09	—1.89
Saugor	100.4	77.4	39	..	1.27	—1.41
Hoshangabad	104.1	81.8	29	..	1.49	—0.49
Khandwa	106.0	81.5	32	..	0.82	—0.53
Akola	106.0	82.6	22	..	2.00	—0.21
Amroati	105.3	79.8	24	..	1.09	—0.37
Nagpur	102.9	79.9	33	..	1.52	—1.68
Chanda	106.3	77.4	35	0.34	1.45	—2.10
Raipur	102.9	82.1	39	..	1.25	—1.77
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.2	79.4	79	..	0.13	—0.52
Ratnagiri	83.3	78.1	69	..	0.81	—0.03
Mormugao	90.2	80.1	75	..	1.39	—0.78
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	108.9	73 1	38	..	0.18	—0.97
Ahmednagar	100.9	73.1	24	..	8.62	1.83
Poona	101.2	70.3	60	..	0.33	—1.52
Sholapur	105.3	84.6	23	..	1.27	—1.10
Bijapur	104.2	81.1	28	..	0.58	—1.79
Belgaum	99.8	69.5	59	..	2.61	—1.82
Ahmedabad	102.2	82.1	28	..	2.04	0.25
Nizamabad (Indur).	104.2	80.8	32	..	1.86	—1 66
Hyderabad	102.8	77.2	57	..	3.77	0 35
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.6	77.4	68	..	8.57	3.03
Calicut	90.1	80.5	79	..	16.99	3.42
Cochin	91.6	79.7	76	..	15.77	—2.88
Colombo	88.3	73.6	92	0.45	47.55	6.02
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.6	78.6	64	..	20.34	13 12
Bellary	106.1	82.5	64	..	7.85	4.99
Cuddapah	108.4	81.9	52	..	9.48	3.93
Madras	93.3	77.4	74	..	21.26	0.06
Bangalore	93.8	67.4	63	..	6.59	—0.82
Coimbatore	98.5	74.5	71	..	8.54	—0.32
Trichinopoly	103.3	78.2	68	..	13.24	1.17
Negapatam	98.2	80.5	73	..	24.26	—6.43

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 10th May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.841 Inc.
Temperature of Air	84.6 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2 ,,
Dew Point	76.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.758 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.2 ,,
Minimum	80.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight	

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS,

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, May 10th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..	500
" " Imports	..	Nil.
Mid. Americans	..	8.43+14
Egyptian F. G. F.	..	11.37—4
New York 11 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..July		13.02+23
Oct.		13.19+23
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..July		12.92+25
Oct.		13.02+26

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
May	8.19	
May-June	8.18	
June-July	8.15	+13
July-Aug.	8.13	
Aug.-Sept.	8.08	
Sept.-Oct.	8.05	
Oct.-Nov.	8.00	
Nov.-Dec.	7.94	
Dec.-Jan.	7.91	
Jan.-Feb.	7.90	+14
Feb.-Mar.	7.90	
Mar.-April	7.90	
April-May	7.90	
May-June	7.89	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, May 10th. To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close
May	8.19	13
May-June	8.17	12
June-July	8.14	12
July-Aug	8.12	12
Aug.-Sept	8.07	12
Sept.-Oct.	8.05	14
Oct.-Nov.	7.99	13
Nov.-Dec.	7.94	14
Dec.-Jan.	7.91	14
Jan.-Feb.	7.89	13
Feb.-Mar.	7.89	13
Mar.-April	7.89	13
April-May	7.90	14
May-June	7.89	14

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, May 10th. To-day's price
July	11.32—2
November..	11.15+1
January	11.03+2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, May 10th	
M. G. Bengal Good ..	6.20	
" " Fully Good ..	6.35	
" " Fine ..	6.50	+10
" No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	6.55	
" " Fine ..	6.85	
" Broach, "Good" ..	8.00	
" " "Fully Good" ..	8.15	+15
" " "Fine" ..	8.30	
" Scinde, Good ..	6.15	
" " Fully Good ..	6.30	+10
" " Fine ..	6.45	

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 10th.

Bar Silver Spot 36½+1.7/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced steady buyers Mexican exports stopped.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4⅝	Unchanged.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4⅝	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5½	
Interest day to day loan	3¾	
" 7 day market loans	4	

Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £1.096,000

London, May 9th.

Consols 2½%	57	Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	53⅜	
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan)	80⅞	
Government Securities 3%	69⅜	

Ex: on London at Paris Frcs. 28.27 unchgd.

London, May 10.

Consols 2½%	57
Previous Price	57
Rupee Paper 3½%	53 5/8
Previous Price	53 5/8
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan).	80 7/8
Previous Price	80 7/8
Government Securities 3%	69 1/4
Previous Price	69 3/8

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, May 10th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000:—

Rs.		Rs.
20,000 were allotted to Bombay		20,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 3/32		
" Bombay at 1-4 3/32		
Min Rate Received Calcutta / Bombay	9%	about that rate in full.3

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
Nil were allotted to Calcutta		
1,20,000 " " to Bombay		
1,60,000 " " to Madras		
Tenders on Madras at 1-4 3/32		
" Bombay at 1-4 3/32		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta / Bombay	9%	above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs.
8,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta		
8,00,000 " " to Bombay		27,00,000
11,00,000 " " to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1/8.		
" Bombay at 1-4 1/8.		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta / Bombay	9%	above that rate in full.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 45,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

TRANSFERS.

On Calcutta Rs. 6,10,000
On Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 @ 1/4 5/32.
On Madras Rs. 7,00,000

DEFFRRED TRANSFERS.

On Madras Rs. 4,40,000 @ 1/4 1/8.

WAR LOANS.

London, May 9th

3½% 1925—1928..	.. ..	£87⅞+⅛
4½% 1925—1945..	..	£94 15/16—unchd.

London, May 10

3½% 1925—1928	£87 3/4
Previous Price	£87 5/8
4½% 1925—1945	£94 15/16
Previous Price	£94 15/16

EXCHANGE.

London, May 10.

On London at Paris, Francs	28.27
Previous Price	28.27

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 9th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

South Australian April Sellers unchanged 65
Victorian April Sellers unchanged 67
New South Wales May Sellers unchgd. 64/3

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley May-June Buyers 51+3d

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June London Sellers unchgd. 74/9
Toria Rapeseed.—May-June Value 69/6+6d.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April.-May Nominal Unchanged. 69

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) May-June Hull Sellers unchanged £13-5-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£151+2
Standard Copper G.M.B. unchgd.	£139
Copper Braziers	£165+5
Yellow Metal	16½
Hard Spelter	75
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20. 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£28
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie,	£6-11-6

Unchanged.

FREIGHT.

Coals Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Buyers unchgd. 2/10
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Paid 2/10½+½

London, May 10.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure, May-June, paid. 2/10¼
Plantation First Latex Crepe, June. 2/10½ to 2/11

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£151
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£140
Copper Braziers.	£168
Yellow Metal.	17
Hard Spelter.	75
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20. 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£28
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie.	£6/11/6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, Nominal.

WHEAT.

No sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Apl., sellers.	65
Victorian, Apl., sellers.	67
New South Wales, May, sellers.	64/3

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Apl.-May, nominal. 69

COTTONSEED

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton), May-June, Hull, nominal. £13-5-0

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, May-June, buyers. 51/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore. 416 lbs., Ship, 10th May. 8,8s8

SKINS.

Sheep-skin sale closed to-day:—Sold 635,000.

Sheep-skins, Madras, strong. Four pence advance.

Sheep-skins, Bombay, irregular. No change on average rates.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow.	51/6
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow.	53/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Dull.

London, May 10.

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta, May-June, paid. 71/6

London, May 10.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	21
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct.	21/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.	23
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. Tone.—Firm and nominal.	23/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 11.

The market to-day was easy and Good Broach, 1917, which opened at Rs. 291 declined to Rs. 289 on some selling in the bazaar. Later on it again recovered and G. Broach is quoted at Rs. 293, with other styles higher in sympathy.

Some business is reported in K/Akola styles and ready cotton is in good demand, mills being in the market for stapled styles.

We quote:—
G. Broach 293 April 1917.
F. G. Bengal 214, May.
F. K./Akola 260, July.
F. K./Akola 263, September.
F. K./Akola 253, May.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths	1915-16	1914-15	Difference.
Khandesh	248,705	233,206	+ 115,499
Central India	194,850	148,311	+ 46,539
Barsi & Nagar	237,499	144,700	+ 92,799
Berar	645,795	412,099	+ 233,696
Central Provinces	168,766	206,152	— 37,686
Compta & Dharwar	89,095		
Northern Westerns.	57,431		
Cocanada	18,939	148,792	+ 30,743
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	14,169		
Dholleras	85,164	134,667	— 49,503
Broach	217,093	210,458	+ 36,845
Rajputana	68,133		
N. W. Prov.	302,122	503,232	+ 43,424
Sind-Punjab.	176,401		
Persian	481	698	— 217
American	....	195	— 195
Egyptian	691	539	+ 152
Other Sorts	2,213	1,090	+ 1,223
Total	2,657,467	2,144,139	+ 513,328

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth	Fine	F.G. Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	.. .. ..	..	292/3 Apr. 1917
M. G. Begals	.. .. ..	229 ..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Begals	 226	210 ..	May 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	.. 217	.. ..	"
M. G. Khandesh	.. 224/5	231 ..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat.	268	.. ..	"
M. G. Nazpore	.. 268	.. ..	"
M. G. Akola Khgm	.. 255	.. ..	"
Do.	.. 262	.. ..	July. 1916
M. G. Bengals	.. 220	.. ..	"
M. G. Broach	.. 281/2	.. ..	May 1916
H. G. Westerns	.. ..	..	290/1 M/June '16
M. G. Westerns	.. ..	.. 327	"
H. G. Compta	.. ..	.. 320	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar.	.. ..	.. 297	"
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	.. 268	.. ..	Jan. 1917

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA May. 11th 1916.—5-30 p.m

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	.. ..	..	224	..	25th Jan.'17
Bengals (M.G.)	235	226	214	..	Ready
	..	224	..	..	May
	..	228	..	..	July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. ..	218	208	..	Ready
	..	215	..	..	May
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. ..	243	229	..	Ready
	..	242	..	..	May
Jarila (M.G.)	..	216	..	..	July
	.. ..	..	244	..	Ready
Oomra (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..	276	Ready
Oomra M. G. (rain-staple)	.. ..	..	..	..	330 Ready
	..	254	245	..	3.3 May/June
Akola-Khgm.	..	252	..	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	258	..	..	May
	..	265	..	..	July
Oomravate descriptions (M.G.)	..	253	244	..	25th Jan.'17
Dhanangaum	..	249	..	..	Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	256	247	..	May
Yeotmal (M. G.)	..	253	..	..	May
	..	256	250	..	Ready
Nagpore	..	256	..	..	May
Kamptl (M.G.)	..	265	256	..	Ready
Wardha Hinghat. (M. G.)	..	263	..	..	May
	..	245	236	..	Ready
	..	263	..	..	May
Broach (M. G.)	..	282	277	275	Ready
	..	278	..	..	May
	..	282	..	..	July
Surat (M. G.)	..	..	..	289	25th Apr.'17
	..	353	..	..	Ready
Marthia (M. G.)	..	240	228	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	305	Ready
	..	..	..	300	May/June
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	303	Ready
	..	..	..	295	May/June
Westerns (M. G.)	..	..	..	298	Ready
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	295	May/June
	..	..	..	289	May/June
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	336	Ready
	..	..	..	315	May/June
Wadhwan (M. G.)	..	298	..	..	Ready
(H. G.)	..	288	..	..	Ready

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 10th May 1916:—

Cotton	8,419 Bales.
Wheat	11,120 cwts.
Linseed	29,966 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,444 "
Ginjellyseed	465 "
Groundnuts	18,238 "
Castorseed	3,102 "
Rice	3,850 "
Myrabollams	2,715 "
Cottonseed	2,000 "
Mowrasced	1,000 "
Gram	1,000 "
Joowar	1,000 "
Barley	600 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay May 11th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	37 8 0	5 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	36 8 0	5 15 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	35 8 0	5 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	5 12 0	6 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	5 9 0	5 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 15 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black.. ..	36 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	6 10 0	7 0 0
Groundnuts ..	39 0 0	....
Mowraseeds	4 4 0	4 10 0

Forward.	Rs.	Rs.
Wheat April-May ..	5 13	6
Linseed May	7 10	0

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-12-8, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 2[illegible] R. D. per candy

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1/32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1/16d.
T. T. Forward ..... June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ..... 1s. 4 1/16d.
" 1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 13-32d. June.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready ..... 1s. 4 21-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. 105¼
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 163½
Do. Shanghai 226
Do. Yokohama 153¾

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-8-0
Australian Do.	26-8-0
Bombay Do.	26-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silvtr ex-duty Ready	85-12-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 11.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost unchanged to-day with a better inquiry for shares of small value.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened at yesterday's closing quotation but on account of smart inquiry the rates steadily moved up and a rise of about Rs. 25 was registered in course of the day.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids stood firm at Rs. 490.

Fazulbhai were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 502½ to Rs. 507½.

Standards changed hands at Rs. 1,230, Madhavji at Rs. 1,500, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,730 and Centrals at Rs. 2,235.

Swans improved to Rs. 262½, New Great Easterns to Rs. 193½, Edward Sassoons to Rs. 192½ and Suns to Rs. 85.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 654.

Central Bank of India shares stood in brisk demand to-day and business was done in the vicinity of Rs. 25. It is after very long time that these shares have attained their par value and in view of the steady progress which the Bank is making and the public confidence which it has regained its shares stand very good prospects of a rise.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 560 and Upper Sind Light Railway shares at Rs. 111.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 178⅜ to Rs. 183½. Deferred opened at Rs. 690 and steadily moved up and closed at Rs. 712½.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares changed hands between the prices varying from Rs. 1,417½ to Rs. 1,435.

Tata Mill shares were placed at Rs. 467½.

Bombay Telephones changed hands at Rs. 145.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 86⅜.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 92½.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of April 1914, Rs. 21,47,05,000; April 1915, Rs. 19,61,41,000; April 1916, Rs. 15,77,89,000.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., writing from London on April 6th say:—

GOLD.

This week the movements were again favourable to the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

Mar. 30 £6,000 in bar gold.
April 3, £50,000 in sovereigns released on account of Egypt.
April 5, 921,000 in bar gold.
April 5, 400,000 in sovereigns released on miscellaneous account.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Mar. 30, £50,000 in sovereigns set aside on account of Egypt.
Mar 31, 225,000 in sovereigns set aside on miscellaneous account.
April 1, 340,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
April 1, 25,000 in sovereigns for Uruguay.
April 3, 201,000 in bar gold.
April 4, 5,000 in bar gold.
April 4, 35,000 in sovereigns for U. S. A.

During the week the net increase amounted to £496,000.

SILVER.

As yet, there appears to be only a slight barrier to advancing prices, providing the market continues to be as hungry as it has been, and is likely to be. Supplies are coming forward very slowly.

The price advanced from 28 15/16d. to 29 7/16d. on the 4th instant without a check. This is the highest figure recorded since December 14th, 1912. Yesterday the quotation shed 1/16d., but to-day recovered to 29 7/16d. again upon a renewed demand.

The reason why the undertone remains sound notwithstanding the high level of prices attained, is that all possible supplies are now cleared off the market at each turch forward in the quotation, and that the London stock, now aggregating about 6,300,000 ounces, consists, to a large extent, of silver earmarked for definite purposes, and not available for resale. In military parlance at each advance, the position has been consolidated.

The Continent has been much in evidence during the week as a buyer, but the East has not figured appreciably as a buyer or a seller.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lakhs of Rupees as follows:—

	Mar. 15.	Mar. 22.	Mar. 31.
Notes in Circulation	6524	6591	6722
Reserve in silver coin	2222	2215	2306
Gold coin and bullion	1260	1259	1224
Gold in England	1192	1192	1192

The increase in the reserve of silver Rupees on March 31st is the first since August 31st 1915.

The stock in Bombay consists of 3,700 bars, as compared with 3,600 bars last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hong Kong during the week.

Statistics for the month of March are appended:—

Highest price for cash 28 15/16d.
Lowest price for cash 26 15/16d.
Average price for cash 27.597.

Quotations for bar silver per oz. said:—

March 31, 28 15/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
April 1, 29 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
April 3, 29 3/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
April 4, 29 7/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
April 5, 29 3/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
April 6, 29 7/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week, 29.260.
Bank rate, 5 per cent.
Bar Gold per oz. std., 77/9.
French gold coin per oz., nominal.
U. S. A. gold coin per oz., nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash is 1/2d. above that fixed a week ago.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION,

If you want your motor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert please send your motor to—

N. S. GUNMAKER,

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER,

Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

ANNUAL MEETING.

At the nineteenth annual general meeting of shareholders, held yesterday afternoon, the Directors' report was adopted. In that report the satisfactory progress made by the company during the year ending 29th February, 1916, was shown.

The report and balance sheet presented to the meeting showed a very satisfactory state of affairs. New Policies had been issued for the substantial amount of Rs. 25,25,000.

Claims by death totalled to Rs. 3,57,000 or about Rs. 66,000 less than in the previous year, whilst the Endowment Assurances which matured during the life time of the assured increased by about Rs. 37,000 and amounted to Rs. 1,87,000.

Expenses again showed a material reduction of 2 per cent.

The Life Fund had increased in the past year by over Rs. 14,50,000 and had reached Rs. 10,500,000. The total assets of the Company as detailed in the balance sheet amounted to Rs. 1,17,00,000.

The report and accounts were adopted and a dividend of 28 per cent was declared making with the bonus of 14 per cent previously passed, a total distribution of 42 per cent for the year.

SIR W. CROOKES AT 84.

DIAMOND WEDDING.

The diamond wedding—the sixtieth anniversary of Sir William Crookes, O.M., and Lady Crookes, on Monday, April 13, was a triumphant confirmation of a favourite theory of the great scientist.

Married when 24—he will be 84 in July—Sir William Crookes has always been an upholder of early marriages as conducive to longevity. "Whatever," he once said, "tends to increase our happiness must exercise a very beneficial influence upon our health."

Sir William Crookes was at work when a "Daily Mail" representative climbed to the study that brims to the ceiling with books. "Do you work as hard as ever?" he was asked, and he answered reflectively, "Harder, I think." Nor does he believe that the midnight oil is lethal.

"Until a few years ago I always sat up working late. All the best work of my life has been done and most of my discoveries have been made after eleven at night. I still work until after eleven in my laboratory, and then come to this study and write until twelve."

Row upon row of radiometers (a "light-mill" in a bulb), with their little black and silver vanes all gaily revolving, some slow, some fast, fill the study window. Among them, still busy, are the two earliest experimental ones of 1875, when Sir William Crookes invented them.

Very human is a device in the study—a little bell that burred more constantly than the telephone bell on this day of felicitations. "That's my front door bell," said Sir William. "I like to know when somebody's at the front door. I think everybody does. When the front door bell rings downstairs that little bell tells me here."

The youngest man of his age is, of course, an optimist. Sir William Crookes does not believe that the world will be worse to live in after its cataclysm. "I have no fears whatever," he said, "about the future. The whole observation of my life has been that whatever happens it is always progress.

"But the England of the future will have to be a more scientific England. The British brain is better than the German brain, but we have let the German make use of our brains. We make the discoveries and he applies them."

It is impossible to believe that he is nearly 84. He wanted a paper, and ran back up the stairs to get it. The spare, active figure is still lithe, the deep-set eyes are strong and alight. The only faculty whose fulness Sir William Crookes complains of losing is memory. "I can remember faces," he complained, "but I forget names."

But Sir William has a cheering explanation of even of loss of memory.

"We do not really lose it," he said, "but as we get older the slate is not big enough to hold all the memoranda."

HORSES' NAMES.

There is an excellent article in the "Bloodstock Breeders' Review" on Truf nomenclature. The writer, Dr. H. E. Platt, who has furnished subjects for various interesting discussions, expresses regret that owners of horses should adopt names which have been borne by well-known winners. When a horse has greatly distinguished himself he seems to have earned a name which ought not to be repeated, even in case when it is not likely to cause confusion in the Stud Book, though as to this one never knows. Among horses now running there are many of these doubles. Claymore is one. In 1887 a Claymore won the Prince of Wales' Stakes at Ascot. He ought not to have done so, but it occurred to a not over-intelligent policeman that the middle of the course at Ascot was a good place to have a ride when the runners for this rich prize had swung into the straight. Fiddler is another name which might have been left alone, for there was a Fiddler who won the Metropolitan and the Alexandra Plate.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, May 11.

Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, in addition to his own duties, from the date of receiving charge from Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S., until the date of relief by Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S.

Mr. F. S. Patil, Mamlatdar of the Siddapur Taluka in the district of Kanara, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Chhaganlal Harilal Mehta, Mamlatdar, Viramgam, and Mr. Chunilal Jethabhai Patel, Mamlatdar, Prantij, to be Magistrates of the First Class in Ahmedabad District.

Mr. I. C. Fleming, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, to hold charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 26th March 1916.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 23rd June 1916, with permission to affix it to the Court vacation of the Hyderabad District.

Mr. Vinayak Ramchandra Sane to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi transferred.

The term of the temporary appointment of Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300, is extended for a further period of six months from the date on which it expired, and Mr. Virupax Shivalingappa Kulolgi, to continue in the appointment.

The term of the temporary appointment of Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300, is extended for a further period of one month from the date on which it expired, and Mr. Hari Vishnu Date, to continue in it.

Mr. Mangharam Chandiram to continue to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind, during the absence on leave of Mr. Narainsing Hassasing.

The services of Major G. E. Stewart, I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 18th November 1915. His services will remain temporarily at the disposal of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Volunteer Corps:—Francis Charteris Davidson to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy, Dated the 20th March 1916.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. P. Kilkelly, I.M.S., (Retired), is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 17th May 1916, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Charles Macnamara Ward has been transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from 1st April 1916.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—The Rev. James Greensill Skottowe Syme, Honorary Chaplain, resigns his Commission.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenants Ronald Victor Hitchcock and Gilbert McCaul Bell have been placed on the Supernumerary List, with effect from 1st April 1916.

Mr. R. B. MacLachlan, Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Nasrat Canals District to the Poona Irrigation District, vice Mr. C. C. Inglis, being appointed to hold charge of the Special Irrigation District.

Mr. W. Kirkpatrick, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Nasrat Canals District, vice Mr. MacLachlan.

Mr. Shamrao G. Kamalakar, Third Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, High Court Bombay, is granted privilege leave from the 8th May 1916 to the 11th June 1916.

13,000,000 CASUALTIES.

AMERICAN ESTIMATE OF LOSSES IN WAR.

Official estimates of the General Staff of the United States as to European war losses up to January 1, 1916, were recently transmitted by General Hugh L. Scott to Senator McCumber, who desired to have the figures for use in an anti-preparedness speech.

These estimates, says the Washington correspondent of the "New York American," are as follow:—

LOSSES.

France (estimated 800,000 killed)	2,000,000
Germany (estimated 580,000 killed)	2,500,000
Austria-Hungary	2,000,000
Russia (estimated 1,000,000 killed)	5,000,000
Great Britain	620,000
Italy	175,000
Serbia	228,000
Belgium	160,000
Turkey	350,000
Total	13,033,000

General Scott points out that since last August the War College has received no official lists of casualties from any Government except the British.

EXPENDITURE.

The cost in money is estimated as follows:—

England	$14,000,000,000
France	7,500,000,000
Germany	3,000,000,000
Austria	5,500,000,000
Italy	4,500,000,000
Total	$39,500,000,000

NAVAL LOSSES

The losses of naval vessels show a numerical advantage to the Allies, although their tonnage is greater:—

	Allies. No.	Allies. Tge.	Central Powers. No.	Central Powers. Tge.
Battleships ...	9	121,858	3	33,260
Cruisers ...	17	136,604	29	150,389
Gunboats ...	5	4,430	17	6,631
Submarines	13	8,172	15	2,945
Destroyers ...	8	4,283	14	—
Mine-layers ...	1	—	2	10,785
Armed Liners ...	7	53,033	13	106,686
Totals ...	67	330,002	103	315,756

MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.
Managing Director,
67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Arrival of T. E. Lord and Lady Willingdon.
Mails for Muscat, Henjam, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Chabar, Jask, Linga, Bahrein, Bunder Abas, Mohammerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
Mails consisting of specially superscribed unregistered correspondence for Singapore and Japan per steamer Sargon Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. instead of on the 11th instant as previously notified.

SATURDAY, May 13.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Gujarat via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

MONDAY, May 15.

Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, Fort, 1-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 2 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 1.20 p.m. (B. T.).

TUESDAY, May 16.

P. and O. s. s. Kashmir sails with Homeward English Mail.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

COOPER—Shiavuxsha Eduljee Cooper brother of Navroji and Hirjeebhoy Eduljee Cooper, aged 18, Cheera Bazar, Wadia's Chawl, on 16th May.
POONEGAR—Bai Heerabai, daughter of the late Mr. Sorabji Eduljee Mistry or Poonegar, aged 19, Bombazar, Fort, on 16th May.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V. D., Commanding.
May 11.

No. 159—DUTIES:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 8th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd-Lieut. H. G Weber.
Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. A. M. Green
Orderly Sergt. for No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.
Orderly Sergt. for No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Sherren.
No. 157—RETURN OF ARMS:—
All arms and equipment in possession of the N. C. O.'s and men of Nos. 1, 2 and E. E. Companies must be returned to the Corps Headquarters without the least possible delay.
No. 163—PAY:—
There are still a number of men who have not collected pay due to them as per order No. 145 dated 27th April, 1916. The Paymaster will attend at Headquarters between the hours of 6-45 and 8 p.m. on Thursday and Friday next 18th and 19th instants and all men who have not yet drawn pay for August, September, and October, 1914, must do so on these dates or it will be returned to Government.
No. 164—RECRUITS:—
Several vacancies exist in the Corps for recruits; any wishing to be enrolled, can see the conditions by applying to the Sergt. Major of the Corps at Headquarters, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. Recruits Gun Drill parades will probably commence in June.

P. H. RETALLACK,
Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker C.I.E., commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.
POONA, May 11.

393. Signallers.—Signallers will parade at headquarters on Fridays at 5.30 p.m., until further notice.
394. Bugles.—All bugles in possession of members of the Corps must be returned to Headquarters at once.
395. Extract.—The following extract from the Gazette of India Army Department dated 28th April 1916, is republished for information:—

"Volunteer Corps."

Appointments, Promotions and Resignations, Poona Volunteer Rifles.
No. 461—Major George Kemp Walker C.I.E., F.R.C.V.S., (Indian Civil Veterinary Department), is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Dated the 8th April 1916.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March of the Peers from—"Iolanthe" ..... Sullivan.
Overture—"Mirella" ..... Gounod.
Valse—"Happy days" ..... Piercey.
Selection—"Faust" ..... Gounod.
Bolero—"Alicante" ..... Ord Hume
Melodies from—"The Girl from Kays" ..... Caryll.
Caprice—"The Whistler and his Dog" ..... Pryor.

BAND AT THE LADY HARDINGE WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m.

A TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Deferred telegrams via the lines of the Anglo-American Western Union and Direct United States Companies, the booking of which has been resumed, are subject to considerable delay and ordinary telegrams to some delay.

FATAL FALL OF A SHIP'S COOLY.

A Mahomedan boy, named Mahomed, aged about 11 years, whilst working on board the s.s. Massolia, lying in the Victoria Dock, fell into a coal bunker, a height of about twelve feet and was injured. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where it was ascertained that his skull was fractured. He died yesterday morning.

NAMDEO SAMAJONNATI CONFERENCE.

Mr. D. N. Vanarse, President of the 10th Namdeo Samajonnati Conference, has received the following telegram from the Viceroy's Private Secretary, in reply to his wire wishing speedy success to the Allies and welcoming Lord Chelmsford and wishing him a successful regime:—"Am desired to thank you for your loyal message and welcome."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twelve attacks and 10 deaths from plague and 9 attacks and 5 deaths from small-pox occurred in the city on Wednesday, the plague cases being reported as follows:—Maratha Hospital, 4 deaths; Khetwadi, 2 attacks and 3 deaths; Harbour, 3 attacks; Bhuleshwar 2 attacks and 1 death; Mahalaxmi and Middle and Lower Colaba, 1 attack and 1 death each; Fort (North), Dongri and Market, 1 attack each. The total mortality from all causes was 98. Out of a total of 2,332 rats caught, 63 were found to be plague-stricken.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 6th instant, occurred as follows:—Bombay City 81, Broach District 1, Surat District 1, Bandra Port 3, Kurla Port 1, Other places in Thana District 1, Nasik District 1, Ahmednagar District 15, Poona District 2, Sholapur District 2, Kolaba District 3, Ratnagiri Port 3, Vengurla Port 1, Belgaum District 26, Dharwar District 24, Bijapur District 12, (for three weeks) Kaichi Town and Port 2, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 17, Mangrol Port 1 and Satara Agency 5, total 202.

ATTEMPTED HOUSE-BREAKING.

OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shirazi charged Vishram Muji, a Hindu with attempting to commit house-breaking by night. It was alleged that about 11 p.m. on the 7th instant Rupa Mahadeo, a sweeper, who was passing along Colaba Causeway, saw five men attempting to force open the door of a Multani jeweller shop in Chhotani Mansions. He challenged the men, who ran away but he chased them and succeeded in arresting the accused who was one of them. It was further alleged that the accused subsequently took the Police to several localities in order to find out the other men but they could not be found. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he was simply smoking near the place when he was arrested. He was convicted and as he had a previous conviction for burglary he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor has appointed the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, to be Vice-President of his Council.

Sir Elliot Colvin Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, spent a day at Delhi on his way to Mount Abu and visited the Lady Hardinge Medical College.

Mr. M. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation will visit Nainital next month in connection with matters relating to the Sardah canal scheme.

Mr. L. W. Reynold, of the Political Department, formely Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Office, who has been employed under the War Office for the last year, will probably return to duty in India in August next.

Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, is granted, with effect from the 11th instant privilege leave for fourteen days: Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., will be in charge of the office of Private Secretary in addition to his own duties during Mr. Crerar's absence.

Dr. V. S. Sukthankar is appointed to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, vice Mr. J. A. Page, with effect from the forenoon of he 29th February.

The resignation of Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, has been accepted by Government.

The following announcement appeared in yesterday's issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette":—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to remove the undermentioned gentlemen from their offices as Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay:—Sir Jagmohundas Varjivandas, Kt., and Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakarsi, Kt.

Mr. Jehangeer Cursetjee Mistree has been appointed to act as Grand Secretary of All Scottish Freemasonry in India during the absence at home of Mr. Arthur William Stanley Wise.

WAR BRIDES.

BIG INCREASE IN MARRIAGE RATE.

Two remarkably interesting facts regarding the year 1915 are included in the British Registrar-General's annual report for 1914 issued in mail week. They are:

The marriage rate in 1915 to 19.4 per 1,000 of the population.

Infant mortality increased to 110 per 1,000 births.

It is evident from the first fact given that the war has had a striking effect on the number of marriages. The proportion of marriages to the total population during the past seventy-seven years has ranged between a maximum of 17.9 per 1,000 in 1853 and a minimum of 14.2 per 1,000 in 1886. The average for the whole period was 15.8 per 1,000.

For some years past there has been a steady though small increase in the popularity of marriage, but each year has only seen a rise of a decimal point or two Thus 1914 showed an increase in the number of marriages over 1913 from 15.7 per 1,000 to 15.9 per 1,000.

Compared with this slight rise, the increase in the proportion last year of no less than 3.5 per 1,000 is extraordinary In round figures, it means that, in addition to the normal number of marriages for the year, there were no fewer than 80,000 war brides.

CHILD LIFE WASTED.

The second fact gives rise to somewhat melancholy reflections. For many years past strenuous efforts have been made to reduce the heavy waste of child life. So successful have been these efforts that the infantile mortality, which in the "nineties" ranged about 150 per 1,000 births, has fallen to round about 100 per 1,000 births.

In one year, 1912, it was as low as 97 per 1,000 births, while in 1914, after a rise to 108 in 1913, it fell to 105. The rise to 110 last year is an unfortunate fact which should have the careful attention of all those interested in the future of our race.

COTTON FIRES IN BOMBAY.

ABOUT 2,000 BALES DAMAGED.

Two cotton fires broke out yesterday afternoon at the Colaba Cotton Green, Bombay. The first which broke out in Messrs. Ralli Brothers' godown, did not cause much damage as it was put out in about five minutes and only two bales were damaged.

The second fire, which broke out about 4-30 p.m. in Messrs. Bruel and Company's godown, resulted in damage estimated about Rs. 25,000. An alarm was raised by some workmen at the godown, and the Municipal fire-engines turned up, and the Brigade, under the supervision of their head, Mr. Greenop, extinguished the fire in an hour. The Salvage Corps, under Mr. Scully, also did good work About 2,000 bales are estimated to have been damaged by fire and water. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is covered by insurance

BOMBAY WAR FUND.

WORK BY SIND WOMEN'S BRANCH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 11.

At a public meeting held at Karachi under the presidency of the Commissioner in Sind in aid of the work of the Sind Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund, the Vice-President, Mrs. Shaw, wife of Major-General Shaw, said:—Since January 1 the women of Karachi alone, not including the women of the rest of Sind who have also sent large consignments of garments and comforts through the depot, have cut up and made up 40,000 yards of material or about 23 miles of cloth. They have sewn on 13,500 buttons and used nearly 1,000,000 yards of sewing and tacking cotton. They have equipped with all the extra sheets, blankets, pillows, screens, bedside tables, furniture, food dishes and the thousand and one small extra articles required by the doctors for use in the two large war hospitals of 500 beds each just opened in our midst. They have sent 81 large cases of food, cigarettes, cloths and toilet requisites to the troops in the field, and 19 consignments of cigarettes etc. to the troopships leaving the port. They have many working parties in private houses to which a large number of Indian ladies belong. The Banu Mandal Working Party employs 30 sewing machines, the Catholic Ladies Working Party has between 50 and 60 sewing machines. The Municipal Work Party and Mrs. Westropp's Mohamedan and Indian Ladies Work Parties and many other working parties have very many members. The working members have increased to 630, many of whom devote three or four hours daily to the work of the office.

U. P. WAR FUND

UNWARRANTED ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A COLLECTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 11.

The United Provinces Government have issued a communiqué with regard to certain complaints as to the methods adopted for raising subscriptions for the United Provinces War Fund in Balia District.

The complaints were to the effect that the Collector of the District had fixed a lump sum of Rs. 15,000 to be subscribed by the members of the bar and officials for one motor ambulance, that he had ordered certain gentlemen to pay subscriptions of certain amount and had fixed the rate of subscription to be paid by the subordinate officials and had refused to listen to lower that rate in spite of protests.

The Lieut.-Governor, after enquiry, finds that these charges are entirely without foundation. Far from approving of an exercise of official pressure, the Collector from the first set his face against any such course in spite of repeated protests from certain non-official gentlemen. Any standards that were fixed were the work of non-official gentlemen. The suggestion that the bar and district officials should raise the initial cost of an ambulance emanated from the district committee, and it was first considered as an ideal rather than an aim possible of achievement. Subscriptions from the members of the bar were fixed at a meeting of the members of the bar, and the district officials have been told that their subscriptions were entirely a matter for their own decision, and they were in no circumstances to invite subscriptions from persons whatsoever.

The Lieut.-Governor considers it a matter of regret that attacks like these on responsible officials should have been published without verification.

THANA DISTRICT.

SUB-DIVIDED INTO FIVE TALUKAS.

The Bombay Government have issued orders dividing the District of Thana into five sub-divisions, the first four comprising the talukas, as from time to time constituted under section 7 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), and the fifth the area, shown against them respectively in the following table:—

1. Salsette (excluding the area comprised within the Municipal limits of the town of Thana), and Bassein;
2. Bhiwndi;
3. Kalyan, Murbad and Shahapur;
4. Mahim, Wada including petha Mokhada,, and Dahanu including petha Umbergaon;
5. The area comprised within the Municipal limits of the town of Thana.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of the Sind Light Railways the directors resolved to recommend a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the six months ending 31st March last, making seven per cent. for the whole of 1915-16.

AN INDIAN ARTIST.

Mr. N. S. Chowdhari arrived in Bombay recently by the s. s. Siracusa and was received by some of the members of the Ideal Seminary and the Aryan Excelsior League. He, after completing his four years' course of moulding in the J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, proceeded to Italy in June, 1914, to further his course. He was studying there for about two years in the well-known "Stude F. Vich", under Prof. Vichi. He is only 23 years old.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

AN OFFER TO TEACHERS.

There are still four more performances of the great film "Jewel" to be witnessed at the Royal Opera House. In view of the great moral lesson to be learned from this delightful child study, the management are anxious to invite schoolboys and pupils in religious institutions to see it free. Any teacher or instructor who would like to take advantage of this offer on behalf of his charges should apply without delay to the Royal Opera House and arrangements will be made at once.

If the present week's programme has been a success, the one which starts on Sunday should even eclipse it, for all four of the films chosen are genuine laughter-makers. Two are of the subdued order classed as comedies, and two are hilarious comics. They are the productions of Pathé Frères and the Universal Company, the two largest and best film combinations in the world.

PROFESSOR HARIS CHANDRA.

Professor Harish-Chandra, a noted Punjabi wrestler and teacher of eugenics according to Sandow's system of physical culture, has been in Bombay for some time now. Professor Harish-Chandra, who is an ardent disciple of Sandow, first met the English Hercules when the latter came to India in 1905. Sandow was so much struck with the progress the Punjabi youth had made and so much pleased with the splendid physical constitution he had acquired, that shortly after Sandow engaged Professor Harish-Chandra on a handsome salary in his troupe and took him to China, Europe and England to exhibit the Punjabi wrestler's feats of skill and strength. Professor Harish-Chandra was the only winner of Sandow's gold medal in this country; while quite a number of Maharajas, Rajas, high European and Indian officials have presented him with gold medals and other testimonials of appreciation of his unique feats. Among these feats are such as these: supporting on his body a huge elephant; stopping a 12 h.p. motor car; allowing two bullock carts to pass over his thighs and chest, supporting huge stone blocks on chest; breaking thick iron chains, etc. Professor Harish-Chandra is also a believer in healing by physical exercises. His success in this line may be gauged from the following testimonial given by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—

"I have great pleasure in certifying that I was greatly benefitted by the course of exercises taken under the instructions of Professor Harish Chandra for nearly four months. His exercises cured me of uric acid, kidney and liver complaint from which I had been suffering for some time."

The professor can be seen at the Khoja Panjebhoy Club, Chowpatty.

OVER-CROWDING IN RAILWAY TRAINS

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have been reading with interest the correspondence appearing in your paper re over crowding in railway trains. This is a long-standing nuisance and the railway authorities are very indifferent to their sense of duty. But shall we only bewail and complain of this? Or shall we take steps to make some effective move? Some practical steps are necessary.

Can we not organise a crusade against this intolerable inequity? Let us first print Mr. Vaidya's case in Gujarati and distribute copies of it in large numbers with a covering letter to the passengers to stand firm and resist the efforts of the Guards and all that be to put in more passengers. Let also a firm or two of solicitors volunteer to do the legal business that may have to be done free of charge. If the railway people do not mind their ways, travelling parties may be organised, from time to time, with the specific object of bringing the authorities of the railway to their senses and for bringing home, to the over-lording Guards and Drivers the fact, that they are servants of the public, not their monitors.

Let a fund be started for printing the case in large numbers and for maintaining distributing agencies on the railway line.

Until some such thing is done there is no hope of our grievances being redressed in the near future. Cannot Mr. Gandhi take the lead?—Yours etc.,

V. H. M.

THE SAMSON CASE.

SUPERINTENDENT MORRIS CROSS EXAMINED.

MR. GODINHO AND THE C. I. D.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent E. E. Morris charged Mr. L. J. Samson Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust, with receiving bribes.

The prosecution was conducted by the Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, while Mr. Velinkar, with Mr. D. S. Erulkar and Mr. P. K. Kotwal defended the accused.

Superintendent Morris cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar said that prior to becoming a Superintendent he was a C.I.D. Inspector for about 10 years and in the course of his work he was entrusted with a large number of enquiries and then thousands of entries in books bound in Indian style had come before him. He had made investigations in bribery cases. He had seen entries indicating monies as having been given to certain individuals but never mentioned as "bribe" or its equivalent. After information was sent to him he obtained copies of the records of Samson's case before Mr. Aston and also the account books which were exhibits there. He then issued summons to some "dalwallas" and to some he had sent word He could not say to whom summons were sent and to whom mere word was sent.

To the best of his recollection, all those who had mentioned before that they had paid bribes to Mr. Samson came after summons had been served on them. He knew Naran Mehta. He had been attending the court till recently. Messrs. Barodia and Naran Mehta had explained the books to him. Naran Mehta was very often in their office and he was very helpful in pointing out the different people. One could see from his evidence he had known a good deal and they had counted on his help.

Mr. Godinho used to call at their office on a friendly visit. He had given very little assistance. He knew Isac Abraham who reported for a paper called the "Friend of Israel." He did not know that Mr. Isac Abraham and Mr. Samson were on bad terms. He knew Khimji Hirjee Kyani. He returned from Japan after this case was started. He was a member of the Corporation. This was the first time when he heard of his name among the "dalwallas." He was a big person among cotton people. He would not call him a busybody though sometimes he interested himself in others' affairs in the name of public good. Khimji Hirji Kayani took the "dalwallas" matter to him and Mr. Edwardes. He wrote to the Commissioner for an interview, got it and represented to him to take proper action. The information was passed on to the Chairman of the Improvement Trust. The police had taken no action. Mr. Kayani's letter was on the 12th January 1914. He attended the case from the start and noticed Mr. Godinho attending personally for three or four hearings. When Deoraj Khimjee went into the box Mr. Godinho appeared for him claiming protection for him. He remembered Shamji Keshavji having been examined there. He did not remember Mr. Godinho asking for protection for him He saw Mr. Franklin D'Souza attending the case. He knew the locality where the "dalwallas" had their godowns. Mr. Kyani lived near the Masjid Bunder Bridge.

"LANCH" AND "PAGHDI."

Re-examined by Mr. Nicholson the witness said he knew words other than "lanch" or "paghdi" were used to conceal bribes. He remembered Deoraj Khimji referred in his evidence to one Motilal Bhanjee. He had caused thorough searches to be made for him in Bombay but he could not be found. He would not swear that he was not in Bombay. He had told Mr. Godinho that he would be required as a witness. On the first occasion Mr. Godinho had come to the Court on the off chance that he would be of some use to the Public Prosecutor but the latter had told him he would not require his help. Inquiries were started on the 23rd October 1915, when he received the copies from Mr. Aston's court. His first report to the Magistrate was on the 24th November, 1915, and his second on the 14th December, 1915.

Again examined by Mr. Velinkar the witness stated that he had not instructed Mr. Godinho to ask for protection on behalf of the witnesses. Mr. Kyanji was given an interview by the Commissioner on the 15th January 1914.

Mr. Nicholson examined the witness a second time who said that in having Naran-Das there he was acting under the Public Prosecutor's orders. As far as he was aware he had not interfered with this case.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

LAWN TENNIS AT MAHABLESWAR.

The final of the Singles tennis tournament at the Mahableswar Chatrasinghji Hindoo Gymkhana was played on the 8th instant, between Messrs. Rajaram Murarji and E. M. Joshi. The game was well contested and the former won, 8—6, 8—6.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon presented the Governor's Challenge Cup and the prizes given by H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi to the winner and the runner-up

(Continued from Column 6.)

quarrelled with both Enver and Talaat; he had called Enver to account after the raid of the Turkish Fleet on the Russian ports, which directly caused the war, and when Enver made an insulting reply he fired a revolver at him; when Talaat proposed the extermination of the Armenians Yussuf refused to consent, and a violent scene followed.

A new plot against Enver's life has recently been discovered by the Germans, and some 20 persons have been arrested and executed in prison.

PLIGHT OF TURKEY.

INTERNECINE FEUDS.

CONSTANTINOPLE FROM WITHIN.

To-day, writes "The Times", correspondent in the Balkans from Constanza in mail week, a precarious communication between Constantinople and Constanza is maintained by an occasional merchant steamer and by a fleet of small sailing vessels which carry on a contraband trade in petroleum, flour, beans, sugar, and other commodities of which the Tuks are sorely in need and for which great prices are paid.

The voyage is not without danger and the small craft cling to the shore in order to avoid the attentions of Russian gunboats and submarines; during the past week a certain number are reported to have been captured or sunk. But notwithstanding the risks of the passage the traffic goes on briskly and a considerable number of political refugees— Armenians, Greeks, and Turks have found their way here.

From the statements of these persons and sometimes from those of the captains or crews of the daring little vessels it is possible to catch a glimpse of the inner life of Constantinople in these days of storm and stress. The vision is a gloomy one; poverty and distress approaching to actual famine, political discord and intrigue, increasing fanaticism on the part of the dominant race, a growing tendency to terrorism with corresponding despair on the side of the Christian population, on all sides hatred of the arrogant German intruder, even on the part of those who have placed him in his present position.

The situation has become distinctly more disquieting since the fall of Erzrum. The newspapers are still forbidden to mention that event, though every one now knows of it, but the losses of Mush and of Bitlis have been more successfully concealed from the public, and travellers arriving here were surprised by the news. The feeling of confidence which prevailed after the evacuation of Gallipoli has given way to deep despondency. Nothing is now heard of the invasion of Egypt, and all available troops are being hurried to the Russian front.

AUSTRIAN GUNS FOR ASIA MINOR.

A great number of Austrian guns of heavy calibre (30 centimetre) have arrived within the last few days and are being transported on lighters to Haidar Pasha, whence they are sent on by train to Angora. The guns are tended by Austrian artillerymen; many Austrian quick-firing guns on armoured motors are also being dispatched in the same direction.

No German troops are visible in Constantinople or its neighbourhood; the force in occupation of Gallipoli is estimated at 25,000 to 30,000 men, and there are from three to four thousand Germans in the munition factories, but the Germans are perfectly aware of the strong feeling against them, even in Young Turk coteries and know that any attempt to occupy Constantinople in force would bring about a catastrophe.

"We now know what the Germans are," says a Young Turk informant, "and we are doing our best not to let everything fall into their hands."

Since the Germans have obtained the practical control of the Ministry of Finance and the gendarmerie the last vestige of their popularity has vanished, and the people have been totally estranged by their arrogant behaviour. The Old Turks and the Sabah-ed-Din party are the most indignant, but they say they have no arms, and their leaders are all either in prison or dead. But on one point all parties are absolutely unanimous—in no circumstances will German troops be allowed to come to Constantinople. Officers may come and ammunition is welcome, but an army will not be tolerated.

The Germans reciprocate the hostility of the Turks, and some of them frankly state that they would never have taken their part but for the prospect of possessing Constantinople and Asia Minor, which will more than compensate them for the loss of their African colonies. The Germans in the Turkish service are irregularly paid, and are consequently discontented.

THREE PARTIES OF YOUNG TURKS.

The ill-feeling between Turks and Germans would probably have led to a crisis but for the internecine feuds between the Turks themselves, who cannot lay aside their mutual animosities in order to oppose the encroachments of the foreigners. The rivalry between Talaat and Enver is open and declared, and each takes every opportunity to decry the other to their respective adherents. Talaat, whose origin is obscure and whose education is deficient, is jealous of Enver's rank as "Damad," or relative by marriage of the Imperial House, and seeks to form a similar connexion.

A third party has been formed among the Young Turks who are tired of both leaders and sympathize more or less with the liberal doctrines of Prince Sabah-ed-Din's followers. The Germans are cleverely profiting by these dissensions to strengthen their position.

For the moment Talaat reigns supreme at Constantinople. Enver, who was supposed to have gone to the Russian front, having in reality proceeded to Beirut, Damascus, and Jerusalem in order to deal with a threatened revolt of the Arabs. In these towns he has imprisoned about 100 Arabs, several of whom have been executed.

With regard to the tragic fate of Prince Yussuf-ed-din no doubt exists either among Turks or Christians. According to the best authenticated account of his death he was drugged by a physician, whom he had recently employed, and the veins of his arms were then opened.

Apart from his liberal views, he had

(Continued in Column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, May 12, 1916.

THE PROBLEM OF THE FACTORY LABOURER.

We have often referred to the various disabilities under which the cotton industry of this Presidency has been suffering,—viewed from what may be termed capitalistic standpoint. But the interests of labour involved in this industry are as paramount, if not more, as those of capital and it is no less urgent to insist on the need of immediate consideration of those interests. It becomes the more imperative to do so, inasmuch as signs are fortunately not wanting to show that some of the millowners realise the undesirable character of the present conditions of their employees and of their own responsibility in the matter. As a proof of this may be mentioned the fact that the subject of the unsatisfactory conditions of factory-workers, which used to be ignored with a singular indifference in the annual public utterances of the official heads of the Millowners' Association, has during the last two or three years begun to receive increasing attention at their hands. The admirable address of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, as President of the Millowners' Association, at its last annual meeting was, for instance, characterised by a wholesome spirit of candid self-criticism from the point of view of an average millowner.

Three broad considerations render the problem of labour in factories of anxious moment,—considerations of efficiency, of humanity and of the individual's right to self-realisation. Looked at from these three different aspects, the needs of factory-workers resolve themselves into proper housing, education and economic security,—apart, of course, from the fact that the conditions under which they toil inside the factories must be such as to minimise the constant danger to their health and life. To their needs in respect of education and housing we have referred on several occasions. Suffice it to reiterate that the millowners as a class have failed hitherto to realise, in an adequate degree, their responsibility to see that proper facilities are provided for their employees for the satisfaction of these needs. As Mr. Jehangir Petit said, "it is a matter of deep regret that, in spite of special facilities given to the mill-industry for the erection of labourers' chawls by way of the compulsory acquisition of land and the advance of loans on easy terms, sufficient advantage has not been taken of this opportunity." It can only be hoped that in the interests of the industry itself, if from no higher motive, more chawls will be erected, at least by such of the mills as can easily obtain land at reasonable rates in their immediate vicinity; for, to quote Mr. Petit again, there is no doubt that the provision of chawls near the mills must ensure greater attachment, better control and steadier attendance than otherwise.

But the problem of labour, like many a problem of the present day, has an economic basis and its outstanding feature is the chronic heavy indebtedness of the mill-hands. Mr. Petit told his brother-millowners that it was heart-rending to contemplate the helpless condition of indebtedness in which almost all the labourers are steeped. "I am told," he said, "that almost 90 per cent. of the mill-hands are in debt and that they owe the Marwari Rs. 100 per head on an average." Remembering that the total number of workers employed in factories in Bombay is roughly 112,000, this would mean an aggregate indebtedness of a little over a crore of rupees. But even if, to be on the safe side, we take only 50 per cent. of the total number of workers employed in mills and only Rs. 50 as the average figure of indebtedness, we get a sum of Rs. 28,00,000, which would indicate the total indebtedness of the mill hands. To this, however, must be added the fact that the Marwari charges them interest at the rate of one anna per month per every rupee or, at 75 per cent. per annum, and this means that Rs. 21,00,000 per year go out of the slender wages of the labourers by way of interest alone. The economic depression of factory workers disclosed in the figures referred to was amply borne out by the statistics, collected in 1913 by Mr. Devadhar, giving detailed information of one hundred mill-hands working in four mills in Bombay. Among other information, it was found that the monthly earnings of these hundred men showed an average of Rs. 20.17, while the monthly average expenditure of a mill-hand's family was Rs. 20.31. The members of some mill-hand families worked in the mills, but only 49 out of the 100 families had additional income, working out an average of Rs. 15 a month. Out of these hundred mill-hands twenty-five had no debts, while the remaining seventy-five borrowed to the extent of Rs. 7,827, showing an average of Rs. 104 per each mill-hand. The rates of interest ranged from 12 per cent. to 75 per cent. The duration of debts extended from six months to thirty years and the debts were incurred for various purposes, such as marriage, agriculture, redemption of ancestral debts, expenditure during sickness, funeral expenditure, and the like. The analysis of the conditions of these hundred mill-hands prepared by Mr. Devadhar represented the typical conditions prevailing among the factory population. And having regard to the fact that co-operation was successfully availed of in mitigating the miseries of agriculturists in some parts of the country, Mr. Devadhar found no reason why the factory workers could not be made to reap the benefits of that movement, if its man-making principles were made applicable to their daily life. The last two years' working of the co-operative societies for the redemption from debt of the urban labouring classes, including the mill-hands, under the control of the Debt Redemption Committee, which came into being as a result of Mr. Devadhar's investigations and efforts, has amply shown that the results anticipated by him have been realised. The Social Service League and other bodies have also done excellent work in the same direction. So far, however, with one or two exceptions, the bulk of the millowners have kept themselves aloof from these beneficient activities. But, if these activities, —which after all have touched but the fringe of the evil,—are to be extended, as they ought to be, it is imperative that the movement set on foot by the Debt Redemption Committee, the Social Service League and other bodies should find increasingly substantial support from the millowners as a class as well as individually. That the state of affairs indicated by the figures quoted should be possible in a city like Bombay is a matter for reproach to all concerned,—and more especially, of course, to the millowners. And the responsibility of the latter in the matter could not have been more clearly demonstrated than in the observations made by Mr. Jehangir Petit, as Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association. "It is contrary to all laws of justice and equity," he said, "that the very people by whose sweat we are able to work our factories and earn our fat dividends and commissions, should continue to exist,—year in and year out,—in a state of such utter misery and poverty, as a condition of such hopeless indebtedness necessarily indicates."

A CONTROVERSIAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGE.

The Indian Consolidating Act which was passed by both Houses of Parliament last year aimed merely at consolidating and not amending all existing statutes relating to India. This non-controversial character of the bill excused its non-publication in India and the eliciting of public opinion on it. But no such excuse exists in the case of the new bill which according to Reuter was introduced and read for the first time in the House of Lords on Monday last, as no excuse existed in the case of the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Bill, which was likewise introduced without the Government, let alone the public, in this country being informed of its objects. One of the clauses of the new Bill provides that the Viceroy with the approval of the Secretary of State may declare eligible for appointment to any civil or military office to which a native of British India may be appointed the ruler or subjects of any state in India, the subjects of any state in territory adjacent to India, or the members of any independent race or tribe in territory adjacent to India.'

The importance of the change introduced by this provision obviously demanded that an opportunity should have been given to public opinion in this country to express itself with regard to it before the Bill was introduced in Parliament. This fresh instance of the slight shown to Indian public opinion by Mr. Chamberlain,—its really the gang of "die-hards" who advise him,—should serve as a fresh impetus to the demand for the abolition of the thraldom of the Government of this country to the oligarchy of Whitehall, which only a scheme of real self-government can bring about. We trust the various representative political associations in this country will lose no time in strongly protesting to the Secretary of State against this proposal to thrust a grave constitutional change upon this country without any sort of previous consultation of public opinion. So far as the opinion of the Indian public in this country on this particular question is already known it is entirely against the principle of the proposal But apart from that it is essential that the strongest protest should be made against the principle of introducing changes of this character into the character of the administration in this arbitrary fashion without any respect for public opinion at all. And it is further necessary to protest against it as a fresh instance of the gratuitous raising of controversial issues during the war by the Government itself.

OFFICIAL FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES.

The Government of India and the Secretary of State are to be congratulated on the new departure, of an exceedingly healthful character, which they have just adopted in connexion with the presentation of the annual appropriation accounts framed by the Controller-General of Accounts. Till last year those accounts were presented in a form so ponderous and full of such wearisome details of an overwhelming character, that even the most diligent dry-as-dust student of financial literature would instinctively shrink from them. Indeed, it is a question whether even a dozen such people in all India ever took the pains to go through the voluminous publication. The changes now made were foreshadowed in the introductory paragraph of the Appropriation Report for 1913-14; but they had then to receive the sanction of the Secretary of State. The practice of publishing the accounts in the old form, with cumbersome minutiæ, began as far back as 1881, having been introduced by that distinguished and able Finance Minister, Sir Evelyn Baring (Lord Cromer). Mr. Gamble, the present accomplished Controller-General, rightly observes in his present introduction (for 1914-15) that "conditions have so far altered" since that year, "as to justify the exclusion of information which can be adequately obtained from other existing sources" A repetition of such information in another form was unnecessary and the excellent change now made is to be cordially welcomed. It is more to be welcomed for the reason stated by the Controller-General. "The change has resulted in a considerable reduction in the bulk of the Report and more prominence is in consequence given to matters of practical importance." How far important matters have been treated is transparent from the pages themselves of the Report.

With an ingenuous frankness, which is exceedingly rare among the great spending departments of the State, Mr. Gamble leads us on from one head to another, giving us a very good view of the irregularities and even improper or illegal actions of officials while disbursing public monies. The fifty-seven pages of the Report offer a most informing and instructive chapter to those who care to dive deep into the internal machinery of public expenditure. The chapter is so far useful as to afford the public assurance of the real check and control which the Audit Department exercises and the vigilance with which the trusty watch-dogs responsible for the finances of the Empire discharge their duty. The Report is a mine in which the Gibson Bowleses of India may very profitably quarry and bring rich materials to the surface for public information. We propose to present some of the facts of flagrant official delinquency, exposed in the Controller-General's Report. Meanwhile we may quote the following very frequent sentences from it under the heading of "Financial Irregularities." In paragraph 13 it is observed!

"In previous reports attention has been drawn to the tendency of officers to draw money from the treasury, especially in March, before it is required for actual expenditure and in the period under review many similar cases came to notice. The object aimed at in most cases was to avoid lapses of grants and the trouble of applying for additional grants in the following year. There are even instances in which the drawing officers went so far as to place the amounts drawn in the Postal Savings Bank or in private banks."

There is quite a legion of cases specifically cited, which conclusively demonstrate not only ordinary carelessness but deliberate irregularities and even defalcations of a most flagrant character! But it is satisfactory to notice that the Controller's Department in its audit branch is vigilant enough to bring to book all the delinquents and compel them to refund public monies irregularly obtained.

Notes of the Day

The Kaiser's Appeal.

The "Daily Telegraph" is responsible for the interesting report that the Kaiser has written a letter to President Wilson appealing to him to urge the Entente Powers not to prolong indefinitely what his Majesty is pleased to describe as "useless efforts to obtain revenge." Had this appeared in any other journal we should have received it with a certain degree of scepticism but the "Daily Telegraph," alone among London newspapers to-day, possesses a reputation for care and responsibility in the publication of news, which entitles any report which it publishes to the presumption that it is based on good authority. If this report is true, it is a cruel irony of fate that the letter should have been sent at the particular juncture when the United States Government has at last awakened to the necessity for dealing itself with the Kaiser's Government with a strong hand. The little business regarding submarining of merchantmen, which the Washington Cabinet has on hand with the Wilhelmstrasse, will have to be settled before President Wilson can turn his attention to answering the Kaiser's pathetic appeal, and perhaps may make an answer altogether out of the question. The hypocrisy and false ingenuousness of the letter is transparent. At present the Entente, or at any rate France, is immediately engaged in prolonging resistance to German aggression, rather than in efforts to obtain revenge. The Kaiser might give a semblance of sincerity to his appeal by ordering a cessation of the fruitless but colossal attacks on Verdun, which are aimed at the heart of France.

Mr. Chaubal's New Appointment.

The announcement that Lord Willingdon has appointed the Hon. Mr. Chaubal Vice-President of his Council will be universally welcomed. The appointment, while conferring on the first Indian Member of the Bombay Council the honour to which he is entitled by seniority, recalls the curious fact that, while on the last occasion the opportunity arose for making an appointment for the same post the superior claims of the Indian Member were overlooked. It is, therefore, the more gratifying that Lord Willingdon has taken the first available opportunity to make amends for that error of policy. We trust that Governors of other provinces will also display, whenever occasions arise, a readiness similar to that shown by Lord Willingdon in following the example set by Lord Hardinge when he appointed Sir Ali Imam, Vice-President of his Council.

A German Socialist on German Barbarism.

A remarkable speech was made by Herr Cohn, a member of the Socialist Minority in the Reichstag, in mail week. He accused the Government of having re-introduced alcohol into Russian Poland after the Russians had prohibited it, and he called attention to the appeal of the German Crown Prince for gifts of alcohol for German troops in the West which had the effect of counteracting the efforts to keep alcohol away from the Army. He also declared that the Prussian military authorities deliberately retain with the colours men unfit for military service if they are socialists, or if they come from Alsace-Lorraine. Further, he sharply criticized the method of interning British civilians at Ruhleben. He made a specipoint of the charge that interned Englishmen are not allowed to receive visits from their wives and children,—which was "barbarism and a disgrace,"—and that the Prussian Ministry of Education has deliberately ordered the exclusion of "so-called English children" from the schools, as he added, "every one of these children is a monument to Germany's barbarous conduct of the war." It is instructive to add that the most serious of these charges were left unanswered by the Minister of War who replied.

"Sport" and Sacrilege.

An "Afflicted Durbari" writes to draw attention to the objectionable practice of certain officials of the Surat District of shooting in village temple tanks, regardless of the injury this does to the feelings of the Hindu population of the village. The correspondent mentions the following incident that happened at Abrama, a village in Jalalpore Taluka of Surat District. In this village which has a population of about 3,000 Hindus there is a tank the water of which is used by the people for drinking and culinary purposes. The tank is also largely resorted to by people of the surrounding villages when they come to Abrama for marketing The tank is besides held sacred by the people of Abrama as well as other villages owing to its being surrounded by half-a-dozen Hindu temples, a cremation ground and places for funeral obsequies. Attempts were made some time back by some officers while touring, to shoot in this tank but they refrained from doing so when the sacrilegious character of such a step was explained to them.

Two Grave Incidents.

But, recently, says the correspondent, a certain police officer came there with a posse of policemen, "with handcuffs ready for anyone who objected to his shooting," indulged in a shoot and went away. The villagers, being law-abiding, could only express their resentment in a representation to the authorities. Soon after this and, while the representations were in progress, the Assistant Collector came on tour to the same village, and, though fully aware of the feelings of the villagers, says our correspondent, carried on shooting operations in the tank for two days to the amazement and annoyance of the people. If the facts are as stated by our correspondent, the attitude and conduct of the officers concerned cannot be deplored too deeply. It is just such conduct that lays the axe at the very root of the sympathy which, from the King-Emperor downwards, all high authorities in India and England, have emphasized the need of cultivating between the rulers and the ruled. Is it too much to expect that strict instructions will be issued by the Bombay Government without delay prohibiting such sacrilege in the future in the village concerned and in other places as well?

Advanced Accounts.

We welcome the publication of a new book on Advanced Accounts by an Indian Incorporated Accountant. The book ("Advanced Accounts" by Jamshed R. Batliboi F. S. A. A. London) bears an impress of the practical experience that has been acquired by the author, who is one of the leading practising accountants in Bombay. The peculiarities of different classes of accounts are explained with a fullness and clearness which can only be expected of an author who combines teaching experience with that of a practising Auditor. The treatise is on the model of standard works on the subject published in England but adapted to Indian requirements. The author, however, would do well to add in the next edition a few more illustrative examples to those given in each chapter to make the book more useful. The chapter on Income Tax would have been more useful, if greater attention had been given to Income Tax in India. Accounts relating to Partnership, Joint Stock Companies and Executorship have been treated with special care. In brief, while cordially recommending the treatise to students and book-keepers, we have no doubt it will in course of time be adopted as a Text-book by our Commercial Colleges and institutions.

The Oldest Commercial Institution in India.

One word more. We find the author stating in his preface that the college of commerce, in which he is a Leturer in Accountancy, is the oldest commercial institution in India. We wish the author had made sure of his facts before committing himself to such an inaccurate statement in the preface to a treatise on Accountancy. For it is well-known that commercial institutions were started in the "Benighted" (!) Presidency about fifteen years before any commercial school or college was brought into being in Bombay, though institutions started here have made much more progress than those in Madras. While therefore Bombay may proudly claim to have been the first to institute a degree of commerce in the University, the credit for pioneering commercial education should be given where it is due.

The Health of the City.

Though it cannot be stated that there was any decided improvement in the general health conditions prevailing in Bombay last week, one may find consolation in the fact that plague continued to decline, 100 attacks and 81 deaths being registered from it last week as against 111 attacks and 91 deaths in the week previous. In the corresponding week of last year only 37 deaths were recorded. As regards small-pox, there was a slight increase last week both in the number of attacks and of deaths. There were 77 attacks and 35 deaths, against the previous 67 attacks and 33 deaths. Cholera was absent throughout the week. The total mortality from all causes was 726, or 36 more than the previous week's total, the death rate standing at 38.54, while in the corresponding week of 1915 it amounted to 25.59. Mortality from the principal diseases other than plague and small-pox occurred as follows:—Phthisis 26, other diseases of the respiratory system 214, tubercular diseases 10, measles 16, enteric 5, malaria 3, diarrhoea 50, and dysentery 14. The number of live births during the week was 366, while there were also 20 stillbirths and 7 premature births.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL SITUATION.

GERMAN FAILURES AT VERDUN.

RELAND AND COMPULSIO

RUSSIANS ADVANCING BAGHDAD WAY.

In a letter to the mayors of Lowestoft and Yarmouth, Mr. Balfour made a reassuring statement regarding the British naval position. With regard to the recent raid, Mr. Balfour said, that the Germans having duped the Irish rebels to their destruction, by the promise of a serious attack on Britain, they had to make a show of fulfilling their engagement.

The German offensive continues at Verdun. The enemy violently bombarded Hill 304 and then attacked. They were completely repulsed. There was intense bombardment of the French lines between Douaumont and Vaux and also between Eix and Chatillon.

The Turks delivered stubborn attacks on the Russian positions at Erzindjian. They were stopped, after suffering crushing losses. The Russians are steadily advancing in the direction of Baghdad.

It is reported that the Kaiser has personally written a letter to President Wilson appealing to him to urge the Entente not to prolong indefinitely the efforts to obtain revenge.

The Cymric was unarmed and was struck in the engine-room. She subsequently sank and all on board were saved.

Germany semi-officially admits the torpedoing of the Sussex and offers reparation to the United States.

In the House of Commons an amendment to include Ireland in the Military Service Bill was negatived without a division.

M. Venezelos has returned to politics and has secured a magnificent triumph. He was returned at Mytilene, receiving 12,000 votes against 110 blanks.

King George welcomed a party of members of the Russian Duma at Buckingham Palace. They were honoured at a dinner given by Government at Lancaster House, when Mr. Asquith as chairman proposed the toast of the guests, and paid a tribute to the exploits of the Russian armies.

COSTLY GERMAN NAVAL RAIDS.

HOW THE IRISH REBELS WERE DUPED.

COSTLY GERMAN NAVAL RAIDS.

HOW IRISH REBELS WERE DUPED.

EFFICIENCY OF BRITISH FLEET-

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 10.

A very reassuring statement regarding the British naval position is contained in a letter from Mr. Balfour to the Mayors of Lowestoft and Yarmouth.

After pointing out that the damage done by the German naval coast-raids does not exceed greatly the cost of destructive material used, Mr. Balfour shows that the enemy runs tremendous and ever-growing risk in dashes to England and no damage to an unfortified town could compensate them for the loss of a Dreadnought.

It may be asked why they made their recent raids. The answer is, that having duped the Irish rebels to their destruction by the promise of a serious attack on Britain, they had to make a show of fulfilling their engagement.

Mr. Balfour proceeds to explain that in the earlier stages of the war, strategy required the battlefleet's presence in more northern waters, but the maritime position has now improved.

Submarines and monitors are available in growing numbers. But what is still more important is, that owing to the increase in the Grand Fleet, it is possible to bring important forces south, without imperilling our naval preponderance elsewhere.

Mr. Balfour is convinced that another raid would be far more perilous to the agressor than in the past and there is little likelihood of one if the Germans are wise.

THE IRISH REBELS.

VATICAN FLOODED WITH PETITIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Rome correspondent says since the suppression of the trouble in Dublin, the Vatican has been flooded with petitions, mostly from America, to interfere to secure British clemency, particularly for Sir Roger Casement.

CASUALTIES IN DUBLIN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith announced that the following casualties occurred in Dublin:—

In the army seventeen officers killed and forty-six wounded and eight-six men killed 311 wounded and nine missing; in the Royal Irish Constabulary fifteen killed and twenty-six wounded; in the Navy one killed and two wounded; in the Volunteers five killed and three wounded.

GERMAN PEACE FEELERS.

KAISER WILL NEGOTIATE DIRECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Daily News" Rome correspondent states, Prince Von Buelow has been summoned to Berlin in connection with peace feelers. If the mediation of neutrals is unacceptable, the Kaiser is resolved to negotiate direct.

KAISER'S APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

The "Daily Telegraph" learns that the Kaiser has personally written a letter to President Wilson appealing to him to urge the Entente not to prolong indefinitely, what the Kaiser describes as useless, the efforts to obtain revenge.

M. VENEZELOS RETURNS TO POLITICS.

TRIUMPHANT RETURN AT MYTILENE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, May 10.

M. Venezelos has returned to politics and has secured a magnificent triumph. He has been returned at Mytilene, receiving 12,000 votes against 110 blanks.

The return of a Venezelist candidate at Drama is assured. This is very significant in view of the fact that the local Turkish population which is an important factor has hitherto been hostile to Venezelists.

VERDUN BATTLE.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE CONTINUES.

ENEMY ATTACKS COMPLETELY REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May, 9.

The German offensive continues at Verdun. The communiqué issued this afternoon states, that the enemy violently bombarded Hill 304 throughout the night and then attacked at three o'clock in the morning. They were completely repulsed.

French counter-attacks progressed northwestward of Thiaumont Farm.

There was intense bombardment of our lines between Douaumont and Vaux and also between Eix and Chatilon.

The French scored brilliant minor successes in Argonne, caputuring two German posts and several craters.

ENEMY'S DETERMINED ATTACKS.

ALL SHATTERED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 10.

The communiqué says:—Our artillery in Champagne bombarded the German trenches and batteries north of Ville-sur-Tourbe and communication roads at Somme Py.

The bombardment was less intense left of the Meuse.

An attempt of the enemy to attack a trench west of Hill 304 was stopped dead by our curtain of fire. There was an intermittent cannonade on the right bank of the Meuse and in Woevre.

Later reports show that the Germans on Monday night in the region of Hill 304 delivered three very violent attacks in great strength, one mentioned in the afternoon communiqué against Hill 287, the second north-east of Hill 304 and the third in the woods west of Hill 304. All were shattered by our fire with heavy loss to the enemy.

MASSES OF NEW ARTILLERY.

NO GAINS BUT GREAT LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 9.

The Germans brought masses of new heavy quickfiring artillery to the battle west of the Meuse and launched attacks with the Rhenish and Pommeranian Corps. They gained nothing but great losses.

AEROPLANE WITH A PERFORATED TANK.

SUCCEEDS IN REACHING BRITISH LINE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

In an aerial combat a British aeroplane was forced down with a perforated tank but succeeded in reaching the British lines.

BRITISH SITUATION UNCHANGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

The British communiqué reports that last night there was mining activity between Neuvillestvaast and Souchez and also north-east of Armentieres and east of Ypres, without change in the situation. A very little unimportant artillery activity occurred.

AERIAL ATTACK ON PORT SAID.

TWO PLANES QUICKLY DRIVEN OFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Two hostile aeroplanes attacked Port Said but were quickly driven off by anti-aircraft guns.

Nine bombs were dropped wounding three civilians. No damage was done.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

PROPOSAL TO INCLUDE IRELAND.

THROWN OUT WITHOUT A DIVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

In the House of Commons an amendment to include Ireland in the Military Service Bill was negatived without a division.

LATER.

Discussing Sir John Lonsdale's amendment in Committee to include Ireland in the scope of the Military Service Bill, Mr. Asquith opposed it on the grounds of the urgency of the measure and the undesirability of causing a controversy in Ireland after a terrible ordeal which, he believed, would lead to the greater unity of loyal Irishmen and to the ultimate good of Ireland and the Empire.

WORST WAY OF GETTING MEN IN IRELAND.

Mr. Redmond pointed out that there were over 150,000 Irishmen in the Army. He opposed conscription because it was the worst way of getting men in Ireland. He beseeched the House to drop the amendment. He urged that a large and generous view be taken so that out of turmoil and tragedy means might be found of ending the difficulties and of forming a united Ireland where the people themselves would have both the responsibility and power of government.

Mr. Churchill urged the importance of securing fresh supplies of men from Ireland but felt the difficulty of pressing the question against Mr. Redmond's opinion.

AGE-LIMIT.

Mr. McNeill moved to omit the age-limit with a view to making it fixable from time to time by an order in Council.

Sir Edward Carson urged Government to take power to raise the limit above 41.

Mr. Walter Long declared that the Government would adhere to the age-limits of 18 and 41, which the Army Council considered gave them all the men required.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

MEN ON LEAVE FROM INDIA NOT LIABLE.

The following correspondence has passed between the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Foreign Office, London, and is published for general information:—

FROM SECRETARY, BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE;

TO HIS MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, LONDON.

Under instructions from the Committee of this Chamber, I have the honour to request information as to whether men of military age visiting the United Kingdom on leave from India, under the present passports, are liable to be called up for military service under the Compulsory Service Act; and if not, whether they will be granted permission to return to India when they wish to do so.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON;

TO THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

With reference to your letter of the 13th ultimo I beg to say that the Military Service Act does not apply to British subjects who were not ordinarily resident in Great Britain on the 15th August last. That being the case, men visiting the United Kingdom on leave from India with passports issued in India, would be given the necessary endorsement to enable them to return.

PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

RUBBER TYRES AND IVORY EXEMPTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

In the Commons Mr. Runciman announced that rubber tyres and animal ivory could not be included in prohibited imports.

REVIEW OF BRITISH TROOPS AT MARSEILLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Marseilles correspondent of the "Times" states that British troops stationed there were reviewed on May 9. The Indian Lancers, New Zealanders, South African and Scottish Troops inspired wild enthusiasm.

ON THE WAY TO BAGHDAD.

RUSSIANS STEADILY ADVANCING.

GERMANS BATTERING AT KSKUL BRIDGEHEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 9.

The communiqué says:—The Germans continue to batter the Iskull bridgehead.

The Turks delivered stubborn attacks on the Russian positions at Erzindjian. They were stopped in the evening, after suffering crushing losses.

The Russians are steadily advancing in the direction of Diarbekr and Baghdad.

SINKING OF CYMRIC.

ALL ON BOARD SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

The Cymric sank this morning. All on board were saved.

CYMRIC UNARMED.

STRUCK IN ENGINE ROOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

The Cymric was unarmed and was 130 miles from land when she was torpedoed. She was struck in the engine-room.

TORPEDO KILLS FIVE.

107 SAVED BY DUTCH STEAMER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

A Dutch steamer saved 107 of those on board the Cymric. The explosion of the torpedo killed five.

TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING.

AMERICA INVESTIGATING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

America is investigating the sinking of the Cymric, asking whether the liner was an auxiliary or a merchantman.

It is understood that the American Consul at Queenstown has reported to the State Department that the Cymric was torpedoed without warning.

Three other submarine attacks on merchantmen are also attracting the attention of Washington.

TORPEDOING OF SUSSEX ADMITTED.

REPARATION OFFERED TO U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

Germany to-day semi-officially admits the torpedoing of the Sussex and offers reparation to the United States.

BOMB-OUTRAGES IN AMERICA

GERMAN CONSPIRATORS SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 10.

Germans named Fay, Scholz and Daeche have been sentenced to eight, four, and two years in a penitentiary respectively, for conspiracy to destroy munition ships with bombs.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS ESCAPE TO ALLIED LINES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 11.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

One hundred and sixty-three Russian N.C.O. prisoners who had been made to work on the western front have escaped to the Allied lines.

PRIVATIONS OF KUT GARRISON.

HOLD OUT TO THE VERGE OF STARVATION.

GENERAL TOWNSHEND'S LAST MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 11.

The following telegram, dated the 4th May, has been received from "Eye-witness" in Mesopotamia:

The last communication from General Townshend was a wire received on the morning of April 29th at 11-40. He sent it by wireless: "Have destroyed guns and munitions. I have intimated I am ready to surrender."

At 1 p.m., a pre-arranged signal from wireless indicated that General Townshend's last message had gone through.

The same day the Turkish General Khalil Pasha received our parlementaires. He was anxious, he said, that the garrison should be well rationed and that General Townshend especially, for whom he expressed the most profound admiration, should receive every possible comfort after the privations he had endured so gallantly. He welcomed the proposal to send them stores and regretted the supplies at his command were not more plentiful. Two barges loaded with a day and half rations left our camp yesterday.

Negotiations regarding the exchange of prisoners of war were so far satisfactory that a hospital ship together with another ship of cows and two big barges laden with food and canteen stores have been admitted to Kut and are now on their way down the stream with 117 sick and wounded. It is expected the remaining 850 will follow.

Another point touched on by our parlementaires was the immunity of the civil population of Kut, who, it was explained, were retained there by *force majeure*.

The Pasha said he contemplated no reprisals. Their future treatment would depend on their future conduct. He could give no pledge, but he did not intend to hang or persecute.

General Townshend is believed to be proceeding direct to Constantinople with his A.D.C., and servant.

Kut held out to the very verge of starvation. From April 16th the garrison had been reduced to a four ounces ration of flour daily with a meat ration.

As soon as we advanced from Aligharbi the enemy relaxed their hold on General Townshend and there was no longer danger of ammunition running short, but the check at Orah made the question of supplies serious.

The civil population had remained in Kut. The few who had left the town in the first days of the investment had been tied up by the enemy and shot and the Turks made it clear that they would execute each one who tried to escape. To expel them would mean wholesale murder of the Arab inhabitants of the town, thus the garrison was burdened with 6,000 additional mouths.

But the discovery of considerable grain stores hidden away in houses, mostly underground, opened a new phase in the investment. These were commandered and paid for, and they offered the garrison three months' supplies on a gradually reduced scale, and the Arabs who had previously been self-supporting now received rations as issued to British soldiers and sepoys.

The story of the siege thus resolves itself into two distinct phases in both of which whether in the gallantry of the defence or in the endurance of privations the heroism of the garrison was tried and proved in a measure worthy of the most glorious traditions of the British army.

SICK AND WOUNDED FROM KUT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

The War Office announces that General Lake reports that a further 453 sick and wounded from Kut have arrived at headquarters making a total of 1,073. A hospital ship has returned to Kut for the last party.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 11.

The following names of British officers appear in the 85th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Major J. H. Hope, (previously reported missing), H. L. I.

DIED OF DISEASE.

2nd-Lieut. G. B. J. Garden, R. F. A.

Captain E. M. Simpson, Worcestershire.

WOUNDED.

2nd-Lieut. A. W. Smythe, R. F. A.

Captain H. Marr, South Wales Borderers.

MEXICO PROHIBITS EXPORT OF SILVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 10.

Mexico has prohibited the export of silver.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

MEMBERS AND VOTERS' LISTS.

QUESTION REFERRED TO ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

At yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, consideration was given to Counsel's opinions regarding the question of supplying the lists of the result of the poll of the contested Ward Elections, and eventually on the motion of Mr. J. Baptista the matter was referred to the Elections Committee for a report whether an amendment of the Act was necessary.

The Corporation also resolved to request the Commissioner to prosecute persons hawking fish inside and outside markets.

A proposition, standing in the name of Mr. J. Baptista, regarding primary education in the city, was at his request, transferred to the June agenda.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta presiding, when consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:

"With reference to the Corporation Resolution No. 5829 of 13th December 1915, regarding the sale of unwholesome fish, I have, with reference to the special suggestion that injurious worms are found in fish offered for sale, the honour to forward a copy of a letter of 18th December 1915 which Dr. Powell, Professor of Biology in the Grant Medical College, was good enough to send me on the subject. I think his letter may be regarded as reassuring, since, though there are doubtless worms in fish sold in Bombay, they can hardly escape destruction in the process of cooking, and even if accidentally swallowed could scarcely become parasites in man.

As regards the general question of the destruction of unwholesome fish, the Corporation are aware that a large amount of fish goes bad, and is destroyed in the markets. Fish is carefully inspected in both the public and private markets, and I think that the supervision over this is sufficient though the market staff is not large. A large amount of fish is however sold outside the markets by hawkers, and it is not possible to supervise these except very occasionally, as there is no special staff for the purpose. These hawkers though they carry their fish throughout the city, sell at several more or less fixed places, such as the Tramway Terminus at Grant Road, and at a spot on Chaupati. Sale at the former place will be stopped if possible as there is a municipal market not far off at Kamathipura, while the site at Chaupati will in future be supervised by the markets instead of by the Health Department. The other places are mostly in the north or north-east of the Island and cannot well be supervised. The Market Superintendent states that adequate supervision could be obtained by a staff of six Naiks at Rs. 17 per mensem each, whose annual cost would be, including clothing, Rs. 1,340 per annum. I am not satisfied that this staff is yet necessary. I think a beginning might be made with two men for a portion of the Island and it might be seen what actual supervision they can exercise in the areas allotted to them."

Mr. R. S. Navalkar, moved that the letter be recorded, that the Commissioner be requested to prosecute hawkers selling fish inside or outside markets and to see that the places referred to in his letter were supervised by the Market Department, and to issue directions for their guidance, and that sanction be given to the appointment of the staff proposed by the Commissioner.

The proposition was carried.

SCRUTINY OF POLL-LISTS

Consideration was also given to a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a copy of the case submitted to Counsel, Messrs. Inverarity and Strangman, for their joint opinion, together with copies of their opinions, regarding the question of supplying the lists of the result of the poll of the contested Ward Elections, prepared under section 28 (p) of the Municipal Act.

MR. INVERARITY'S OPINION.

Mr. Inverarity's opinion was as follows: The question really resolves itself into this —whether section 28 (*p*) is to be construed literally or whether the construction should not be in accordance with what one is convinced was the intention of the legislature. I for one am convinced that the literal interpretation is not in accordance with the intention of the legislature and that to construe the section according to its literal interpretation would defeat the whole object of amending the original section 28 (*p*) in the way it has been amended.

Counsel was further of opinion that there was an obvious omission in section 28 as amended, that if they inserted the word "for" after the word "voted" the real object of the Legislature would be achieved

Counsel further said: Being of opinion that the whole object of the amendment of section 28 (*p*) was to give more information to the voters and candidates than was given by the section as it originally stood and that the literal construction gives them considerably less information there being no trace of any suggestion by the Corporation or by the Legislative Council that secret ballot should be introduced by the amendment and being of opinion that the word "for" has been omitted after the word "voted" through carelessness of the draftsman if the Court is entitled to look into all the matters that I have referred to I think it would come to the same conclusion that I have. I am however of opinion that the Court would probably, on the authority of the case in 22 Ind. App., pp. 107-118 and 2 Ch. Div. at p. 13 per Lord James, decline to consider any of these matters and proceed to give the literal construction to the Act as it stands —which undoubtedly is satisfied by merely preparing a list of the votes who voted without saying for whom. I feel therefore unable to advise that the construction put on the Act by the Municipal Commissioner is wrong, although that construction appears to be at variance with the construction put on it on previous occasions and is contrary apparently to the opinion of the members of the Corporation.

MR. STRANGMAN'S OPINION.

Mr. Strangman's opinion was as follows: On a literal construction of the section the Commissioner is not bound to show in the list and, indeed, should not show therein the names of the voters who voted for each candidate. The question is whether the literal construction of the Section should be departed from. It is clear that the proceedings of the Legislature are not legitimate aids to the construction of an Act and must be excluded, *vide* 22 I. A. at p. 118. *A fortiori* the proceedings of the Municipality which resulted in the amendment being made by the Legislature must also be excluded. In L. R. 2 Ch. D., at p. 13, James L. J. said, "No Court ought to depart from the plain meaning of plain English words, unless coerced to do so by some very serious injustice, a hardship which would arise from a literal interpretation, for instance when the literal interpretation will, in the opinion of the Court, operate so harshly that the Court would be driven to suppose that there must have been some clerical mistake in the language of the Act." In this case there would in my opinion be no serious injustice or indeed any injustice at all caused by construing the Section literally. I am accordingly of opinion that questions 1 and 2 should both be answered in the negative.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved: 'That the letter from the Commissioner, No. 1508, dated the 20th April 1916, forwarding Counsel's opinion regarding the preparation of the lists of voters at contested Municipal Ward Elections under Section 28 (*p*) of the Municipal Act be recorded, and the Commissioner be requested to issue hereafter the lists of voters showing the number of votes given by each voter to each candidate, and, if he at all thinks it necessary to have the section amended and made clear on the point, to place as early as possible before the Corporation a draft amendment of Section 28 (*p*) of the Act, as suggested by Mr. Inverarity, or in such a manner as would hereafter enable him to issue the lists to any candidate and make them available for inspection to any voter, showing the number of votes given to each candidate by different voters and other details mentioned in Section 28 (*p*).'"

Mr. H. P. Modi thought the best thing would be to ask for a specific amendment of the Act to make the thing perfectly clear. He moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner, said he did not think the Commissioner was under the law at liberty to furnish the lists. There were various questions to be considered and he thought the best course under the circumstances would be to send the matter to a Committee.

REFERRED TO ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. Baptista said they had no option in view of what the Commissioner had siad, but to go to Government for an amendment of the Act, though he (the speaker) was not quite sure of the result of that attempt as Mr. Cadell was now at the Secretariat. He moved as an amendment that the matter be referred to the Elections Committee for consideration and report within three months whether an amendment of the Act was necessary.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was against furnishing details as to whom voters had voted for. He said the question should be decided in the interests not of the candidates alone but the interests of voters should also be consulted.

Mr. R. Hughes was of opinion that the furnishing of lists would open the way for a very undesirable state of affairs. He supported Mr. Wadia's suggestion.

Dr. Sukhia said members seemed to forget that the voting at the elections was not by ballot but was open voting. The purity of the elections could only be maintained if the details asked for by candidates were furnished. On former occasions when such lists were not furnished, ladies with big moustaches came to vote.

Mr. Modi withdrew his amendment and Dr. Sukhia his proposition. Mr. Baptista's amendment was carried.

DRAINAGE OF SUB-SOIL WATER AT TARDEO.

The following proposition moved by Dr. D. B. P. Master was carried: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report at an early date, whether adequate means have been taken for the proper drainage of the sub-soil water, before some of the low-lying areas on the Tardeo flats and a portion of the storm-water reservoir were filled up with kutchra during the last five years. 2. What is the area of the land that has been already thus reclaimed without provision of proper drainage? 3. Is it right on sanitary grounds to continue to fill up low-lying grounds with kutchra, without providing adequate channels for draining the subsoil water?"

PROVISIONS FOR OPEN SPACES.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna moved that the first report of the Committee reconstituted by Corporation resolution No. 171, regarding the measures necessary for providing additional open spaces in the city be approved and adopted and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance.

Dr. Master suggested that Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000 be set apart every year for acquiring open spaces.

Dr. Sukhia asserted that in Mr. Cadell's time splendid opportunities were lost of widening narrow lanes and of adding to the open spaces in the city. He hoped the present Commissioner would not make that mistake.

Mr. Sethna said the amount suggested by Dr. Master was quite inadequate and his suggestion only a half measure, while Dr. Sukhia's suggestion referred more to set-backs than open spaces. The best course for them to adopt was to form committees in different wards, as suggested by Mr. Wacha, to take effective action for providing open spaces when an opportunity occurred.

Mr. Sethna's proposition was carried.

TWO REPRESENTATIVES FOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved that the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation regarding the question of extending to the Corporation the privilege of electing two representatives to the Bombay Legislative Council instead of one only as at present, be approved and adopted, and Government be written to accordingly.

The motion was carried.

AGE OF GENERALS.

BRITISH AVERAGE 10 YEARS BELOW GERMAN.

Excluding the German Crown Prince, who is 34, the youngest General in the British, French, and German armies is General Gough, who is 46. General Gough has the further distinction of being the only British General in the 40's, whilst General Keir is the only one who is on the other side of 59—just over it, for he is 60.

A comparison of the ages of the senior Generals in the three armies shows that the average age of the British Generals is nearly ten years below that of the Germans and seven years below that of the French, says the "Daily News." Except for three Royal Generals in the German army, there is not one under 60, while there are five of 70 and over.

BRITISH.	Years.
Gen. Sir D. Haig	55
Gen. Sir H. Plumer	59
Gen. Sir H. Rawlinson	52
Gen. Sir C. Monro	56
Gen. Allenby	55
Gen. Pulteney	55
Gen. Sir C. Fergusson	51
Gen. Byng	54
Gen. Alderson	57
Gen. Sir H. Wilson	52
Gen. Haking	54
Gen. Gough	46
Gen. Birdwood	51
Gen. Hunter-Weston	52
Gen. Lord Cavan	51
Gen. Keir	60
Gen. Fanshawe	56
Gen. Morland	51
Gen. Snow	58
Gen. Congreve	54
Average age of British Generals equal	53.9

FRENCH.	Years.
Gen. Joffre	64
Gen. de Castelnau	65
Gen. Foch	65
Gen. Langle de Cary	67
Gen. Petain	59
Gen. Dubail	65
Gen. Villaret	64
Gen. Roques	60
Gen. Humbert	55
Gen. Gouraud	47
Gen. Franchet d'Esperey	60
Gen. d'Urbal	58
Gen. Hely d'Oissel	55
Gen. Dubois	64
Gen. de Maudhuy	60
Average age of French Generals equal	60.5.

GERMAN.	Years.
Gen. von Scholtz	65
Gen. von Fabeck	62
Gen. von Eichhorn	68
Prince Leopold of Bavaria	70
Gen. von Woyrsch	69
Gen. von Linsingen	66
Gen. von Bothmer	64
F.-Mrshl. von. Hindenburg	69
F.-Marshal von Mackensen	71
Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg	51
Crown Prince of Bavaria	47
Gen. von Heeringen	66
Gen. von Einem	63
Crown Prince of Germany	34
Gen. von Strantz	63
Gen. von Gaede	64
Gen. von Falkenhausen	72
Gen. von Kluch	70
Gen. von Beseler	66
Gen. von Bulow	70
Gen. von Bulow	63
*Average age of German Generals equal	63.5.

*If Royal Generals were excluded the average age would be 65.66.

SHARKS IN THE HOOGHLY.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

The report that there are sharks in the Hooghly is confirmed by the announcement of another victim.

On Tuesday afternoon a young Bengali Brahmin bathing at the Bokultolah Ghat, raised an alarm and when brought ashore was bleeding from wounds on his left arm; a portion of the flesh from the arm was torn away.

This has caused a panic amongst the bathers. The young Brahmin was ultimately removed to the Mayo Hospital where having lost consciousness he lies in a precarious condition. On Wednesday morning, the Calcutta port police cautioned the bathers at the ghats by beat of drums against the appearance of what are generally believed to be sharks.

At the invitation of the officers of the Scientific Department of the United Planters Association of South India, a meeting of coffee planters will be held in Bangalore on the 5th June next to discuss subjects connected with the spraying of coffee as a prevention against attacks of fungoid diseases and manuring of coffee and improvement in the strain of coffee in Southern India.

BRITISH RED CROSS FLEET.

ACQUITANIA'S RECORD VOYAGE.

STUPENDOUS TASK AT A BRITISH BASE.

In the following article Mr. Joseph W. Grigg, the correspondent of the "New York World," describes a privileged visit to a great British port, where the sick and wounded are dealt with on returning from the front.

The wonderfully equipped seaports of the British Isles have played an enormous role in the prosecution of the war. This does not simply mean handling outward-bound armies, or the shipment of shells and munitions. I take into consideration also the efficient handling of the sick and wounded who come home from the scene of actual combat. A string of ambulances wends its way slowly through the crowded Strand on a stormy evening. But not many people know the work which is necessary to bring those wounded men from the firing-line to the hospital in England.

It was at one of the great British ports I was given an opportunity to study the workings of one of the two biggest bases for handling the sick and wounded. Through this clearing-house have passed fully 500,000 men since the first days of the war. At this port the giant liner Britannic, the biggest ship afloat, which in the ordinary course of events would have been carrying tourists between New York and Liverpool, deposits her cargoes of sick and wounded. And here, too, until recently, came the Mauretania and the Aquitania, on the same mission, after speedy runs from distant parts. The two big Cunarders are temporarily off duty, as was recently announced in Parliament. But they played a heroic role during the height of the Dardanelles campaign. Their size and speed helped vitally to solve the problem of limited hospital facilities when accommodations in the Mediterranean were sorely taxed.

AQUITANIA'S LOAD OF 4,000 PATIENTS.

Nothing has ever been said of a record-breaking run of the Aquitania, with nearly 4,000 sick and wounded, when Gallipoli held the attention of the world. But it was a fact. Until I visited this base I never realised what distances had been spanned by certain units of the big British Red Cross Fleet, or how many of these vessels had come into port and returned to cross-Channel or Eastern Mediterranean bases for other consignments of sick and wounded. And it is well to point out the fact that harbour facilities are so limited in the Mediterranean—at least, for the accommodation of such vessels as the Britannic, Aquitania, and Mauretania—that finding berths for them is no easy matter. Besides, their hugeness presents problems of internal organisation unexperienced on the compact cross-Channel hospital ships.

On one trip the Britannic carried 3,216 patients. She has 33 medical officers, 80 nurses, 320 orderlies, and a crew of nearly 700. The Aquitania on one of her trips gathered up 4,000 patients in the Eastern Mediterranean and landed them at this big base. She carried 40 medical officers, 100 nurses, and 400 orderlies, besides a crew of over 600 men. The Mauretania on one trip brought back 2,200 patients.

In company with the Officer in Command, I visited two of the three hospital ships then in port, and one of the ever-ready hospital trains on a siding. He is a large-hearted officer of much experience. He showed that fine interest in his field of work which I found among officers at the front. He told me of the 500,000 men who had passed through this clearing house during the course of the war, proudly exclaiming, "And only two men of all that number have died on hospital trains after leaving this base." Thousands of the men who had come through because of illness or wounds had gone back to the front again.

A BIG DAY'S WORK.

I asked him what had been the biggest day the base had seen. "We handled about 5,000 men on one occasion," he replied. "The Aquitania and the St. George landed them, but, of course, most of them from the Aquitania."

Everything is in readiness for any emergency. If a big battle suddenly developed it would find this base able to handle all the men landed. The system of handling the sick and wounded has a mechanical precision. Every man is sent to the section nearest his home or his relatives.

In an unpretentious office overlooking docks and railway tracks an astonishingly simple system of handling the thousands of men was unfolded to me. Here was a ledger indicating the hospitals—a colossal array of them. Here was a column showing the number of empty beds in each of them. Another set of figures showed the last consignments received by the different institutions. The systematic handling of wounded from ship to train, of hospital notification—it seemed as if it had been the development of years of actual work. "But there were no precedents," said the Surgeon-General. "Face to face with the biggest war, we had to develop a system, and I think we have done well."

The larger of the two hospital ships I visited had been formerly a passenger liner. Her human cargo had only that morning been transferred to trains and sent to other parts of the country. Everything was bustle to get her in shape for another voyage. She was not of the cross-Channel fleet. Hers was a longer route. One of her officers showed me a log he had kept of her trips in the last six months. Not once during that time had she experienced a rough voyage, which means much to the sick and wounded.

"SIT-UPS" ON DECK.

The vessel had a fine operating theatre. Elevators had been installed to carry cot cases to different wards. The "sit-ups" are accommodated in the wards least accessible, for most of them can spend the day on deck. The work of converting a liner into a hospital ship is a big undertaking, but in the case of the Britannic she was obtained from her builders before any of her ordinary passenger fittings had been installed.

The smaller hospital ship was ready to leave at once for her cross-Channel journey. She was to meet a certain train at a certain time. A smiling matron led the way through the immaculate craft. As far as possible, all the ordinary fittings were left intact, but the ready cots, the medicine chests, the operating theatre, indicated conclusively her merciful mission. One feature of the work done at this base is the care of soldiers who may be temporarily disabled by colds or on the verge of illness. A small ward, attached to a Red Cross depot, handled such cases. In the depot itself were great piles of all sorts of comforts.

A PAGE FROM HISTORY.

BISMARCK AND THE ETHICS OF BLOCKADE.

Mr. Hall Caine writes to "The Times":—

May I supplement your general summary of the German principles of blockade with a more particular statement of Bismarck's military and political ethics on the same subject as applied to the siege of Paris?

From first to last Bismarck was opposed to the siege of Paris. Why? From motives of humanity? Quite the contrary. He took the view that to subdue Paris by hunger would be to prolong the war. To prolong the war would be to provoke the interference of the neutral Powers by revealing the sufferings of the Parisians. Then a long winter spent before Paris would bring unforeseen losses to the German troops in battle and by sickness, like the cholera in 1866 before Vienna. It would also moderate the demands of the German people by softening the bitterness of the sentiment which ought to lead the conqueror to crush the conquered. For these reasons Bismarck thought it a senseless and dangerous view that Paris should not be attacked in the same way as any other fortress. The only sensible course was to press forward the assault on Paris with heavy guns before the neutrals had time to arrive at an understanding as to the influence they could exert on the peace, and thus attempt to deprive the Germans of the full prize of victory.

Why not? What was this ridiculous chatter about the sacrilege of demolishing the "Mecca of civilization." Where did it come from—this windy weakness? It came to Berlin by a roundabout route from London. The English catchwords "humanity and civilization," with other expressions of sentimental feeling from the cant of English public opinion, were being imported into Germany by certain exalted ladies who regarded famine as more humane. Who were these exalted ladies? The Crown Princess, Moltke's wife, the wife of Count Blumenthal, Chief of Staff, and the wife of von Gottberg—all English-women. Cherishing the childish delusion that for reasons of humanity the capitulation of Paris ought not to be brought about by bombardment, but only by hunger, they so impressed their weakness upon influential circles that even the blood-and-iron rule of the Chancellor had for a time to give way. "The danger troubles me day and night," said Bismarck, writing to his wife on the sentimental foolishness of fighting by means of siege.

The exalted ladies went one foolish step farther. They impeded the steady conveyance of the siege guns and heavy ammunition without which the blockade could not begin by sending 1,500 trucks laden with provisions to stand outside the walls of Paris until such time as the besieged Parisians, with whom was the next move, might cry, "Hold! Enough!" Think of the folly of it—1,500 pieces of rolling-stock full of bacon and bread for starving people that might have been available for ammunition to blow them to perdition! And then the Parisians refused the provisions after all, and they were consumed by the German troops with great reluctance, the bacon having been kept too long. How weak, how futile, how unutterably maudlin in its fatuous British sentimentality!

But Bismarck had his way at last. Roon, who alone agreed with him, gave the order, and the bombardment of Mount Arron, which had long been awaited with painful impatience in Germany, was hailed with shouts of joy. Then came two historic interviews. The first was between Bismarck and Jules Favre—Bismarck in the uniform of a White Cuirassier, white tunic, white cap, yellow band, broad-chested, square-shouldered, looking like a giant bursting with health and strength, and Favre, the tall, thin, stooping, "miserable-looking lawyer," in his wrinkled frock-coat and with his white hair falling over his collar. "He talked to me as if I had been a public meeting," said Bismarck, with his characteristic contempt of all Parliamentary pugilists. Favre, who still cherished illusions about the softening effects of German *Kultur*, had spoken about the impulses of humanity.

INTERVIEW WITH THIERS.

The second of the interviews was between Bismarck and Thiers, and it concerned humanity plus territory. The cruelty of the Chancellor's requirements was more than the Frenchman could bear. Pale, agitated, now sitting, now springing to his feet, he uttered petitions and prayers, but at length, in a voice throbbing with emotion, he burst out, "Well, let it be so. You are resolved to wage against us a war of extermination. Do it! Crush

(Continued in Column 6.)

MEMBERS OF DUMA IN LONDON.

ENTERTAINED BY GOVERNMENT.

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO RUSSIAN ARMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

The Government gave a dinner in honour of the members of the Duma at Lancaster House. There were ten tables, each presided over by a member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Asquith was chairman and he proposed the toast of the guests. He paid a tribute to the exploits of the Russian armies and said that he hoped to show the visitors what we had done for the Allied cause. The work of the Navy was in no place better known than in Russia.

Mr. Asquith dwelt on the cordial Anglo-Russian relations in the East and said that M. Sazonoff and Sir Edward Grey had reached accords of incalculable value, which blotted out all misunderstandings of the past.

There was a daily growing sense of intimacy and unity between the British and Russian peoples and the clumsy blundering attempts of Germany to separate the Allies were fore-doomed to failure.

Germany, like ourselves, knew that we must conquer if we continued united. In this knowledge we should stand together, however long and severe the test on common endurance, until our enemies had been beaten to the ground.

THE RUSSIAN VISITORS.

KING GEORGE'S CORDIAL WELCOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 9.

King George to-day cordially welcomed a party of members of the Russian Duma at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty expressed his heartfelt desire that Great Britain and Russia may remain firmly united after victory.

He paid a warm tribute to the marvellous Russian achievements and rejoiced that the gallant British sailors were able to co-operate with their Russian comrades, also that Britain was able effectively to assist Russia in other ways.

The visitors would see how wholeheartedly the British Empire was performing its part, ready to make every sacrifice in the cause of the Allies.

ANGLO-INDIAN FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 11.

Calcutta has made a good response to the appeal for the Anglo-Indian Force. No less than 124 young men have enlisted in the city alone up to date. In addition 126 men have sent in their names from various outstations in Bengal. These figures are exclusive of the enlistments in Behar, Orissa and Assam.

As regards the Calcutta men 84 of them have been despatched to their respective units. Of these 28 have been attached to the 77th Field Battery at Jhansi and 48 to the 2nd Liverpools at Peshawar.

IT WAS A LIFETIME'S VIRTUE.

That Territorial subaltern, Alfred Victor Smith, son of a Burnley police-inspector—the man who dropped a lighted bomb as he was throwing it, jumped clear away from danger himself, but seeing the trench still full of men sprang back upon the bomb and was blown to pieces, saving all the rest —what a virtue of rising to a crisis he displayed. says the "Nation." It was a life time's virtue. One remembers the sneering judge who asked Whistler how long it took him to paint a certain little picture, and how Whistler replied. 'All my life.' It is the same with such a deed as Alfred Victor Smith's. It is the expression of a life, the outward sign of a spiritual grace by nature subsisting. That is why we said God help the man or officer who has to 'acquire' character deliberately or all of a sudden And perhaps we may say God will help him, if indeed the age of miracle not passed."

(Continued from Column 5.)

our provinces, burn our homes, starve us, complete your work. But we will fight you to our last breath." Even the man of blood and iron had to reckon with passion like that. "I must consult with Mons. de Moltke," he said. It took him a long hour to do so. When he returned to the room he said that if the French agreed that the German troops should occupy Paris, then Belfort should be restored to them. And so ended the siege of Paris.

Forty-six years have passed since the last of these scenes, and, behold, what was the mawkish sentimentality of "humanity and civilization" from "the cant of English opinion" in 1870 is now British barbarity, threatening to starve 70 millions of German people, and aiming to deprive German babies of milk. But the perplexing anomaly of actual fact, according to the German Chancellor ,is that the German millions are in no danger of being starved, and he who believes they are will believe anything. So we come to this triumph of German logic, this masterpiece of German justice—that to punish us for what we cannot do the German submarine policy is to drown us at sight, without the right to yea or nay.

Foreseeing my death," said Schopenhauer, "I make this confession, that I deprise the German nation because of its infinite stupidity, and I blush to belong to it."

NEW SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

IMPROVED U-BOATS.

LIMITS OF ACTIVITY.

The submarine campaign continues to assume a more intensive form, as the lists of victims which are being published from day to day bear witness with painful insistence, writes the, Naval Correspondent of "The Times."

During March, in which the beginning of the new outbreak of frightfulness" was promised, the Board of Trade return of mercantile casualties included 30 British steamships sunk by the enemy—a loss of carrying capacity of a little over 60,000 tons. About one-third of this loss was attributed to mines, but the submarines were responsible for the bulk of the injury. This month, while as yet no official statement is available, there is reason to fear that the loss will prove even heavier. The methods employed, as well as the toll taken, prove beyond a doubt that, as I ventured to predict on the eve of the new outburst, though the terms of the threat might change, the policy would be the same.

The retirement of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, whatever its cause, has not abated the virulence of the submarine campaign, of which he was the originator. Nor is there actually any difference in its avowed object. The Grand Admiral invented the submarine policy as a substitute for the carefully planned war on ocean commerce which had proved a failure. His aim, as he himself expressed it, was:—"England wishes to starve us; we might play the same game and encircle England, torpedoing every British ship, every ship belonging to the Allies, that approached any British or Scottish port, and thereby cut off the greater part of England's food supply." It was in this manner that he sought to starve us into submission.

VIOLENCE AGAINST NEUTRALS.

The submarine "blockade" of 1915, although it had some success, was, on the whole, futile, so far as its primary object was concerned. Moreover, it led to difficulties with neutral Powers which its author, perhaps, never contemplated, or else ignored. It is possible that the German Chancellor would have preferred either to prevent a renewal of submarine activity, for which the Grand Admiral had made preparations, or at least to modify its methods. It is evident, however, from the speech which Herr von Bethmann Hollweg made last Wednesday, that, whatever his wishes, he has not been able entirely to secure their adoption in practice. He is reported to have said that no one should deny Germany the right to oppose, with all the defensive weapons she possessed, the Allies' attempt to annihilate her people by starvation. As regards these weapons, "we use them," he said, "and we must use them."

The Chancellor thus appears to have fallen into line with the displaced Grand Admiral, and the key to his changed attitude may be found in the series of resolutions which were introduced in the Reichstag by the leaders of the various parties concerning submarine warfare. It was not as a reprisal for the Allied blockade of Germany that the submarine campaign came into existence. Nor can its renewal be entirely attributed to a belief that it will have any more success this year than last. It has really been accepted as a concession to agitation, and because the laymen, if not the seamen, hope for better results from the newer submarines. It is quite possible, at the same time, that to the advice of Admiral von Capelle and his colleagues it is due that the submarine war is being pressed with as much violence on neutral as on British shipping. Only by making the campaign merciless as against enemy and neutral alike, it may be thought, can any appreciable effect be made against the carrying trade and the tonnage problem aggravated and intensified thereby.

It would be illogical and unwise to permit the present virulence of the campaign to obscure a true perspective of its circumstances and probable results. It is necessary to look beyond the immediate facts, and to remember that all experience has shown that the efforts of the U boats rise and fall within well defined limits. Just now we are experiencing a full blast of activity, and if the intensiveness of the outbreak appears to be more prolonged than was the case in earlier raids, this may be attributed to improvements in the boats themselves. There is ample evidence that Grand Admiral von Tirpitz has utilized the resources of Germany for naval construction to a very large extent for increasing the effectiveness of his new submarines

THE DROPPING OF MINES.

Not only are these of greater tonnage, with more speed and larger capacity for carrying torpedoes, but has also been asserted that they are fitted for dropping mines. During the last six weeks a very large proportion of the shipping casualties have been due to mines, and this would be explained if the submarines are able to strew such machines in well-frequented paths.

That at least some of the U boats now employed are more efficient than the older craft must be admitted, but they will have similar difficulties to contend with which are inherent in this class of vessel. Rear-Admiral A. W. Grant, commanding the United States submarine flotilla, gave some interesting information on this point to the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives in February. Speaking of the German boats in use last year, which had a surface displacement of 750 tons and 900 tons when submerged, he said:—

For months they operated 1,350 miles from a German base on Heligoland. They are supposed to have a speed of 20 knots, but, in fact, have an operating speed of from 17 to 18 knots, and usually run 12 knots on the surface. There is no reliable information as to the submerged speed. These boats covered the distance from base and return—2,700 miles—in nine days, and operated for 20 days, unless their torpedoes and ammunition were used up, Upon return to port the 32 men and six officers were given 12 days to recuperate. This made it necessary to have three boats in operation in order to keep one on the ground at all times

As a matter of fact, what with engine troubles and other defects, not to speak of the losses which occurred, it was found impossible for this system to be kept up, and thus it came about that there were periods of fitful and fluctuating activity. It is fairly certain that the same causes will bring about the same results, even with improved vessels. Germmany's margin of strength in submarinies may, and probably has, increased, but, then, so also have the areas been enlarged in which the boats are carrying out their work. There must also be difficulties in regard to the supply of a sufficient number of trained men for the service, especially as it was observed in the earlier boats that after 10 days away from the base something like one-third of the crew became less efficient physically, which affords a criterion of the limit of time a boat should remain at sea.

Although the sinking of a German submarine by an Anglo-French flotilla must not be regarded as an isolated occurrence, still greater vigilance and more stringent measures of repression will be necessary in dealing with the new raid. Perhaps, too, the impatience of neutrals with the ruthless methods of the Germans will presently be translated into action.

DAILY LIFE IN VERDUN.

A TRENCH PICTURE.

Writing from a bomb proof shelter at Verdun, Mr. W. P. Simms of the United Press, sends the following vivid sketch of the daily life in that much-shelled town:—

The Germans are throwing 250 shells a day into Verdun, and most of them are incendiary shells, and the town is on fire at six or seven different points.

The civil population has gone, and only a few cats and dogs are left. In the steam-heated corridors, a hundred feet from the surface the defenders of Verdun were at lunch. Scores of men were sitting at long tables eating and talking contentedly. There was no excitement.

About twenty guests were sitting at the General's table, the eldest visitor at his right and the next oldest at his left. His second in command occupied a seat opposite. The tablecloth was spotless, the service faultless. No better dinner could be had anywhere than this served by the Blank Artillery Canteen. The bread, warm and delicious smelling, was fresh from the citadel's underground bakery. The lights and water were from the citadel plants out of harm's way and independent of the city supply.

Between the bricked arches and the rock and earth through which the tunnels were bored ventilation spaces connected the shelter with the outside by means of chimneys.

AT THE TABLES.

On all sides there was the hum of voices. "Our school system is very defective in that respect," a French captain said to his neighbour. "Our children are not taught the languages properly. They should be given English, Italian, and other languages while still young by native teachers who know no French, and who always speak to the children in the language they are teaching . . . ."

This captain had already distinguished himself in the fighting around Verdun, and was soon to leave on a perilous mission.

"No, I'm not from the Midi," the General Commanding said to his neighbour. "I come from the department of Pas de Calais, so I am very fond of shrimps—the little rose-coloured ones fresh from the sea. We have them very fine up my way . . . ."

Outside after lunch we found that a shell had struck the corner of a little brick building in which a soldier was roasting coffee. "Hurt you?" someone asked. He laughed and replied, "Not a bit," at the same time showing that a fragment had torn the bottom of his trousers and had set fire to a box of matches in his pocket. He went on roasting his coffee.

One's impression after such an experience is that the only way to hurt what military writers call the "moral" of an army is to let it alone, not to fight it, especially if that army is of the French kind, which seems gayer and less inclined to gloom the more it has to do in the way of fighting.

IN AN ADVANCE POST.

I have just been told of a young soldier who is badly wounded and in hospital not far from here, who tries to bet with his nurse on his chances of recovery. Until he was mobilised he was a young clerk at the Bourse.

When the Germans began their smash against Verdun the young clerk found himself with a few others of his company in a very exposed advance post. They betted on the calibres of the shells falling around them. "The next in our section will be a 220," the clerk hazarded. "I say it will be a 350," another replied. The shell came—a 155-millimetre calibre—and the clerk won his bet—a big sou (a penny).

They were kept busy repairing with pick and shovel the damage done to their earthworks, but the betting continued. Another shot fell and a man dropped. "You win," the Stock Exchange clerk said as he fell unconscious. But the other had not heard, for he also had been struck by a piece of shrapnel. The men found themselves together again in a second line hospital a few days later.

This incident gives a picture of one side of Verdun—or of any other sector along the French front. . The troops are war-hardened. Splintering steel the crash of high explosives, death, wounds—all have become a habit out of which race-old instincts like love, hate, and gambling rise and take their place.

Proposals are now before the Government of India for improving the pay of head-constables and constables in Bihar and Orissa.

FREE TRADE AFTER WAR

SIR. J. SIMON ON ALLIES' CONFERENCE.

INSURMOUNTABLE OBJECTION TO COLONIAL PREFERENCE.

A luncheon was given at Claridge's Hotel, London, on April 6, to the Free Trade directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, says "The Times."

Sir Hugh Bell was in the chair and there were about 50 guests, including Lord Beauchamp, Sir John Simon, Mr. A. G. Gardiner, Mr. F. W. Hirst, Mr. H. W. Massingham, Lord Mersey, Mr J. A. Hobson, Lord Bryce, Mr. G. P. Gooch, Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, Sir Walter Runciman, M.P., and Sir Charles Swann, M.P.

The Chairman said he would be a bold man who would assert that he could gather together a majority of cotton manufactures, whether spinners, weavers, or what not, who were, a majority of them, Free-traders; and he was afraid he would have to say the same of the ironmasters. But he did not know that that need gave them pause. The true policy was a policy of free imports, for which they, as Free-traders, had been contending so long.

Lord Beauchamp, in proposing "Our Guests," said a good deal of harm was done to their cause throughout the world by the way in which some of their opponents emphasized the possibility of capturing German trade. We went into the war for the sake of Belgium, but it was from the first one of the chief German allegations that we were after German trade. As Sir John Simon knew, nothing was further from their thoughts. (Sir John Simon: "Hear, hear.")

FREE TRADE AND THE BUDGET.

Sir John Simon, in seconding, said those who were advising us to change our course seemed to think that he and those who thought with him were attached to Free Trade because they were a set of theorists and visionaries. Free Trade was not a theoretic matter or a visionary matter. It was a little early for them to be asked to make up their minds finally upon difficult commercial questions, questions which must be decided calmly and by looking at the facts, and not in a sprit of panic, or from a sense of most righteous indignation. What other country was there involved in this great world-wide conflict that could produce a Budget such as Mr. McKenna introduced the other day?

It was thought by some that by clapping taxes indiscriminately upon German goods when the war was over we could prevent German competition in the neutral markets of the world; but, whatever power this country possessed after the war—and he believed it would be at its maximum—we could not control the trade to be carried on on the Continent of Europe by neutrals. There were good reasons why they should stand steadfastly by principles which had been found in both peace and war to make for the prosperity of the country. When he found himself in a quarrel, he was for carrying it on until he had defeated his enemy, and he greatly mistook his countrymen if he thought that when the present quarrel was over they would really desire an indefinite and everlasting war of tariffs.

What had been found an insurmountable objection to colonial preference? It was this, that the conditions governing the different parties to such an arrangement were so various in regard to climate and geographical position that it was found difficult to devise a common scheme where we had community of sovereignty and a tradition of language and of law and one flag. How then could a satisfactory scheme be devised permanently uniting us to countries which had none of these associations with ourselves? The thing could not be done.

THE POSITION OF NEUTRALS.

Lord Bryce said he earnestly hoped that their friends in the House of Commons would continue to insist that the country should in no way be committed by any conference to new economic proposals which had not first of all been submitted to the country. We did not know in what state the end of the war would find the world. By that he did not mean that we doubted of success. Was it wise before we were out of the war of arms to threaten a war of tariffs? He believed that threat had already been used by the German Government as a powerful weapon to induce their people, already discontented, to continue the war. Surely we ought not to play into their hands.

Mr. Barclay, in responding, said it would be a mistake to assume that what had happened in the Manchester Chamber proved that the people of Lancashire were in favour of a protective tariff. All that it indicated was that the majority of the chamber at a particular moment were in favour of some form of protection against Germany.

A NATION OF CAPTAINS.

It has often been observed that we are a nation of captains, says the "Nation." We have produced few great generals—about one a century—but our captains have always been numerous and first-rate. In the present war, the subaltern, the captain, the major, the colonel—all ranks up to and including the brigadier-general—have been proved more important than ever in the fighting front.

Hitherto we have counted on tradition and ancestral habit to supply them; but now that tradition and ancestral habit are for the time almost obliterated, what can supply our 'new' captains with similar inspirations?

FRANCE AND THE ALLIES.

THE COMMON TASK.

A FRANK STATEMENT.

The following extracts from an article which has attracted much attention in France and abroad, are published in "The Times." It was contributed to a recent number of "Le Journal" by Senator Charles Humbert, and is obviously intended to lay before the Allies of France a statement of the magnitude of her effort with the object of inspiring them to emulate her.

It is not without some concern that public opinion learns that part of the 1888 Class is shortly to be mobilized. No doubt the military authorities are anxious to lighten the burden as far as possible. Fathers of families are at present exempt; moreover, we are told that the men called now will be employed, first of all, to replace the military clerks and workmen now employed behind the lines who are fit for service in the field; and, secondly, to supply unskilled labour to the factories and other services in the interior.

But such qualification cannot alter the bare facts. Whatever the sort of work these men will have to do after they are mobilized, they are taken from their homes and from their business. At the same time, new calls for the auxiliary services are under consideration, and skilled workmen belonging to the 1916 and 1917 classes, who had hitherto been left in the shops, are warned that they will have to leave them before June 1. It is expressly stated that they shall not be replaced in those shops by men in the older classes.

Hence, in spite of the apparent moderation of the measures that have been taken, in spite of circumlocution in the announcement, our reserves of men are being steadily depleted.

There is no reason why the second part of the 1888 Class should not be soon called to the colours to take the place of the men who are now being called up and whom it will then be necessary to send to the depots. It will then naturally follow that skilled men of the 1915, 1914, etc., classes should be sent back from the shops to the army; the 1887 Class and the men of auxiliary services belonging to Classes 1890 and 1889 will be in their turn called up with equally reassuring phrases. So it will go on. With this system all Frenchmen, whatever their age, will, one after the other, become mobilized.

Doubtless, if the safety of the nation imperiously demands so supreme an effort, no man in the country will have a word to say against it, and I should be the first to ask for it. But as we are surrounded by Allies, ready to make sacrifices that will rival our own, why should we continue, almost alone, to meet obligations of which we have hitherto borne the main burden?

THE BARRIER AGAINST GERMANY.

It is France who, in spite of her inferior preparations, was the first to oppose to the German onslaught a force sufficiently well organized to check German power; it was her magnificent resistance which brought to naught the ambitious plan of German conquest; it is her troops who, for 20 months, have held up, immobilized, and paralysed the greatest number and the best troops of an adversary whose resources in men are nearly double her own. Thanks to this magnificent effort, her Allies have been able to organize, create, or reconstitute their armies, and to supply them with an equipment suitable for modern warfare. Even in this task France has played an equally exceptional part. It is she who was the first, thanks to pressure from Parliamentary Committees and public opinion, to mobilize her industries for war. In the region of finance, it is still France who, with Great Britain, sustains with her wealth the credit of the Allies.

She has accomplished fully, and more than fully, her share in the common task. Has not the moment come to take this into account? It is in the interests of all, in order to allow others in their turn to play their part, that she has gone ahead of her comrades on the path of sacrifice. Must she then gather her last resources, must she strain her energies for a supreme effort, now that, thanks to her vigour, such invaluable assistance is available to relieve her of part of her burden?

What other country has, like ours, so strained its resources of able-bodied men, subjecting the unfit to such frequent medical tests? Where is the country that has called to the Colours the 1888 and 1917 Classes, men almost old and children? Where is the country which has so severely drawn upon a population already too small in numbers?

COSTLY INEFFECTIVES.

Far from asking more from the wonderful people which has given everything without complaint, efforts should tend to returning to the nation all those who have been rendered useless to the Army, the wounded, the sick, the semi-infirm, who wait indefinitely in the barracks, in ambulance units, and in hospitals, involving heavy sacrifices to the State. Given back to the nation, these ineffectives, who are only a costly incumbrance in military work, would become the agents of an economic renaissance. Will the military authorities, will the Government, never understand that behind the combatant forces there must be the nation that works, produces, manufactures, arms, provides food, pays the taxes, and subscribes to the loans? Is all this possible if there remain at home none of those who in normal times carry on the activities and contribute to the prosperity of the nation?

Already far-sighted people are thinking as much of what will happen after the war as the war itself. What will be the situation in France if she suspends her economic life, consumes her last resources, and uses up on the field of battle her last reserves of men?

We shall need men to make good the gaps in ous armies, to keep our arsenals running, and to carry on agriculture, commerce, and industry. We shall need men to carry on the struggle in the factory, in the field, in the counting-house, and in the workshop. But, above all, we need them in order that France may live, and that she may still have the capacity to develop the strength, the faith, and the energy which animate the whole Coalition grouped around her.

It is for our Allies to-day, and no longer for ourselves alone, to ask themselves this question. France has worked for all. Let all to-day work with her and for her.

GREEK NEUTRALITY DISCREDITED.

M. VENIZELOS'S BITTER INDICTMENT

In a recent issue of the "Kirix" M. Venizelos gives his reply to the statements contained in the alleged interview with King Constantine recently published in the "Berliner Tageblatt," says the Athens correspondent of "The Times." The ex-Premier in the course of his article observes that:—

The so-called "conservative" policy which it was decided to pursue was inaugurated on the very day that the Anglo-French troops landed at Salonika, after they had been promised by Greece every facility compatible with the maintenance of benevolent neutrality. The authors of this policy could not ignore the fact that, when once Serbia had been abandoned by Greece, the assistance of the Anglo-French troops could scarcely arrive in time or be adequate, and that these troops would naturally be compelled to fall back into Greek territory.

As no guarantee had been secured that in return for the pledge of Greek neutrality the Anglo-French troops would not be pursued across the Greek border, the Greek General Staff knew and indeed declared that the Austro-Germans would speedily invade Greek territory, which would thus become the scene of hostilities. The whole of Macedonia, too, was threatened with the disastrous consequences of invasion by its immemorial enemies, the Turks and Bulgarians. This danger would have been averted if Greece had joined in the war.

Thus the so-called "conservative" policy of neutrality which admits Austrians, Bulgarians, and Turks into Macedonia, while it may not have the ultimate effect of compelling Greece to make war in order to drive them out, surely threatens to compel her to concede to Austria and Bulgaria such rights over the port and railway of Salonika as would create a veritable condominium. In this even war will be forced upon Greece, not only by Bulgaria, who aspires to seize the whole of Macedonia, but also by Turkey, if she can, and if the island question is not settled, in order to recover Mytilene, Chios, Samos, Lemnos, and Icaria.

The policy that is being pursued to-day has made Greek territory the scene of hostilities, has provoked the above-mentioned dangers, and can merely adjourn the outbreak of war for Greece to a moment more favourable to her enemies.

GREEK DUTY TO SERBIA.

We ought (says M. Venizelos) to have remained loyal to our alliance with Serbia (the more so since we failed to secure an alliance with Roumania), and we ought not to have allowed the Serbians to be crushed by Bulgaria. In all probability Bulgaria would not have dared to draw the sword if she had not been certain that Greece would remain neutral.

But even if Bulgaria had none the less attacked Serbia, we ought to have allied ourselves to the Entente Powers and to have helped Serbia, since these Powers guaranted the integrity of our territory, and offered us, in the event of victory, Thrace and part of Asia Minor, while Great Britain was prepared to cede Cyprus to us at once, quite independently of what the war might bring forth.

If the combined Serbian, Greek, and Anglo-French forces had fallen back, almost intact, into Greek territory, they would have represented an army of 750,000 men, with over half-a-million bayonets. Against such an army it would have been impossible for the enemy to array superior or even equal forces, even if the troops had been available on other fronts, owing to the absence of means of transport and supply.

Thus Greek territory would have been secured against all hostile invasion, a result that the present policy of neutrality has not been able to assure to Greece.

If Greece had been able to crush Bulgaria the defeat of the latter would shortly have involved the defeat of Turkey, since the Turks too would not have been able to obtain fresh ammuition from Germany.

If the Central Powers are beaten, as I am convinced they will be, Greece, by the adoption of my policy, would have laid the foundations of a prosperous and powerful State.

In the contrary event we were assured of a seat at the peace conference, supported by five Great Powers (two of whom, Great Britain and Japan, can never be beaten); we risked no loss of territory; we should have gained the valuable possession of Cyprus; and we should have avoided any economic crisis, since the Powers would have advanced our war expenditure and would have guaranteed us their financial support for the future.

But, blind that we were, we have chosen to violate the Constitution and to follow a path that has led to disastrous results.

The Government of India contemplate undertaking legislation dealing with exchange banks on the same lines as the Act passed recently in England.

BRITIAN'S AIMS.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.

A REJOINDER FROM LORD CROMER

Lord Cromer has addressed the following letter to "The Times" apropos the German Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag in mail week:—

In the course of a speech delivered in the Reichstag on the 6th April the German Chancellor made the following remarks on the conditions of peace:—

Let us suppose, I suggest, that Mr. Asquith sits down with me at table to examine the possibilities of peace, and Mr. Asquith begins with a claim for the definitive and complete destruction of Prussia's military power. The conversation would be ended almost before it began. To these peace conditions only one answer is left, and this answer our own sword must give. . . . . The enemy wants to destroy united free Germany. They wish to put Germany back to what she was during past centuries, a prey to the lust of domination of her neighbours and the scapegoat of Europe, beaten for ever in the domain of economic evolution even after the war is over. That is what our enemies mean when they speak of the definite destruction of Prussia's military power.

For three reasons this remarkable utterance is worthy of attention. First, because it represents what the German Government wishes the rest of the world to believe. Secondly, because it probably embodies what the vast majority of Germans themselves believe. Thirdly, because so long as the Germans continue in this belief the difficulties of concluding peace will be almost insuperable.

I am aware that in present circumstances there is little to be gained in bandying words with our opponents. I am also aware that it would at present be altogether premature to discuss the possible terms of peace in anything approaching to detail. I cannot help thinking, however, that it would be advisable that some authoritative notice should be taken of the German Chancellor's statement, if only to show to the rest of the world, and also possibly to such Germans as still have ears to hear, not only what we are but also what we are not fighting for.

I am not aware that either Mr. Asquith or any other responsible authority in this country has said anything which can be contorted into a desire to aim at "the complete destruction of Prussia's military power." I am quite certain that they have never said that they wish to destroy a "united Germany." They certainly cannot have said that they wish to destroy a "free" Germany, for Germany is not and never has been "free," in the sense in which we are accustomed to use that word. Had Germany enjoyed freedom, it is possible that the devastating war which Herr von Bethmann Hollweg so much deplores would never have occurred.

So far as I know, no one in this country wihses to destroy the "military power" of Prussia. The military strength of Prussia always has been, is now, and probably will continue to be very great. None in this country would object to its maintenance, provided that they could feel some definite assurance that it would be used for legitimate purposes and would cease to be an abiding menace to the rest of the world. What they object to is that this vast military power should be in the hands of an absolutist Sovereign, only responsible to himself, who is apparently guided by a number of people whose views on the sanctity of international engagements and of State morality are wholly at variance with those held by every other civilized nation. Herr von Bethmann Hollweg would have been nearer the mark if he har said that we wish to destroy, not the military power of Prussia, but the militarist party dominant in that country. There is a very great distinction between the two objects.

My own views as regards the main object for which we are fighting may be embodied in three simple propositions.

The first of these is that there can be no prospect of a durable peace so long as uncontrolled Junkerdom reigns supreme in Germany.

The second is that any change in the direction of bringing Junkerdom under effective control must be the work of the Germans themselves. Even if the Germans were completely vanquished it would be a fatal error to endeavour to impose from without any internal reforms on Germany. The capital error made at the time of the Declaration of Phillnitz must not be repeated.

The third is that we need not and should not continue the struggle for mere military glory, or to humiliate Germany, or, in the German Chancellor's words, to obstruct "the economic evolution" of Germany, or even to avenge the cruel misdeeds perpetrated by the German Army with the consent and approbation of its commanders. But we cannot, in justice to ourselves, to the rest of Europe, and to posterity, lay down the sword until the Germans are converted, and until they wake up to the fact that their present policy and system of government constitute a curse both to themselves and the rest of the civilized world. No such conversion can take place until the complete failure of their system is rendered so clear to whatever sane elements remain in Germany as to encourage them to throw off the yoke to Junkerdom and again to enter into the comity of civilized nations, from which they are now banished.

A BRUSH WITH UHLANS.

IONY PATROL IN THE BALKANS.

PLUCKY ACT BY BRITISH CAVALRYMEN.

The jingle of the cavalryman's bit is a sound that has been little heard since the first days of the war, though some of our famous regiments of horse have won as great distinction fighting on foot with the bomb and the rifle as ever they gained in the days of charges with the "white arm", says Mr. G. Ward Price, writing from Salonika on April 12. But one place at least there is where English cavalry mount and start away each morning with a long sword on one side of the saddle, and a rifle ready in its bucket on the other, expecting and hoping to meet the similar patrols of Uhlans who, they know, come every day into the debatable country into which they ride.

Due south of Lake Doiran is a broad green plain down which the railway runs to Salonika. East of it stretches another wide, flat valley that gradually broadens out as it comes down in a south-easterly direction to the sea at the Gulf of Orfano, and along which flows the last part of the Struma River. Between these two open and beautiful low-lying tracts rises a broad country of high, irregular green hills, roadless and inhabited only by Greek, Bulgarian, and Turkish peasantry. It is there, and especially in the lower ground stretching south from Lake Doiran, that our patrols and those of the Germans ride about, each keeping watch upon the other's movements, and, as regards our men at least, hoping every day for a chance of combining with this duty the more lively experience of a cavalry skirmish. The French cavalry has actually had a brush with the Germans.

I have spent three days with three separate patrols sent out by this force—most enjoyable and most interesting days. The men belong to regiments from the Midlands. They are sunburnt, alert, intelligent, and well-mounted, and count themselves lucky not only to be practically the sole English cavalry force in Europe doing cavalry work, but also in having fought with distinction as infantry, while others of their number have lately taken part in the campaign in Egypt.

AMONG THE HILLS.

It is early morning when the patrols set out, for some of them cover 50 miles in the day. They do not go at random, but each has its orders—some definite tract of country to be reconnoitred, some hill-top to be reached as a point from which to command the country around. The men are for the most part mounted on good-looking cobs and ponies that are just the thing for these rough hills. Out ahead are the "point" and "advance guard" "making good" each hill-top and exploring each gully for a possible ambush by an enemy patrol and signalling back to the main body when all is found clear. Occasional peasants, on their little donkeys laden with bales of tobacco-leaf, salute the officers respectfully enough but it is just they who are suspected of dealing with the enemy.

They come, many of them every day, from the country behind the German and Bulgarian lines right across the frontier into ours to sell the produce of their farms and then go back again. Reluctance to interfere with the occupations of the local inhabitants, no doubt, makes it difficult to hinder the movements of these people, but it would be easy for a Bulgarian Staff officer in disguise to make his way with them into our territory to find out what he might.

I mounted several hilltops with the patrols, but one view was especially to be remembered. Doiran Lake lay shimmering in the sun below. On two sides of the lake south and east, the country is flat, stretching away in the two valleys I described just now. On the north-west the lake is ringed round with mountains, whose black summits are still rimmed with snow. Look closely where these slope down to the lake on the north side and you see plainly two lines of entrenchments facing east. These are intended to stall off a possible attack round the top of the lake. Behind these trenches, and in full view is the road leading north-west to Strumnitza the road along which our small force advanced last autumn and down which it retired to Salonika. And to-day in the bright sunshine the enemy's movements along this zig-zag road were plain to see.

There goes a motor-car leaving a white trail of dust and making for Doiran Town. More slowly comes a convoy of pack animals, then another motor-car. It was very much such a view as you may have from the South Downs of several main English roads on a summer day. Farther away to the west, as we had seen from another point, hung a German observation balloon, looking like a ghostly grub in the sky. It was no doubt watching in vain for the flash of certain heavy and elusive French artillery with which our Allies have been lately opening fire now again at long range upon various points of the German lines. While we watched several shells burst near Doiran Town, and from the west too, came the rumbling of the now habitual artillery duel between the French and German guns south of Ghevgeli.

SIGHTING THE ENEMY.

But while we sat thus on a hill-top screened by convenient bushes and studied through our glasses the villages below which are the billeting places of the German cavalry there was going on only a short distance away, but out of sight in the plain below, a little encounter such as is likely to become frequent in these parts. An officer was out with an escort of eight men when all of a sudden, at a few hundred yards' distance, the party caught sight of two Uhlans, mounted and with lances slung. The Germans, too, saw the English patrol almost at the same moment and at once pulled round and galloped off. The first instinct of the Englishmen was to give chase, but, for one thing, the officer's instructions were to reconnoitre and not to engage the enemy, and, for another it was prudent to find out first what strength the Germans might be in.

A man was accordingly sent on, and he saw just over the next rise in the ground a force of no fewer than 80 Uhlans by the roadside, half dismounted and the others in the saddle. 80 to 8 were scarcely odds favourable for an engagement, and the order was given for our patrol to retire. But by this time the main body of Uhlans had received the alarm, and a few seconds later the whole detachment came galloping over the rise. At this rather critical moment the horse of one of our men came down on rough ground, and he would certainly have had an Uhlan's lance through him had not another man, who was now bringing up the rear, stopped and taken his dismounted comrade up behind him. This he did with the Germans coming on and only three or four hundred yards away. It was a plucky act.

A SOCIALISTIC DREAM,

GERMAN DEMOCRATS AND "A DURABLE PEACE."

What is believed to be the first definite and authoritative statement of the German Social Democratic party's views on peace has just been received in New York by Morris Hillquit, international secretary of the Socialist party of the United States. The letter, which is in reply to a cable urging German Socialists to work in harmony with Socialists of other countries to bring about peace, and requesting information concerning German Socialists' peace terms, says:

The German Social Democracy has already discussed the subject of a peace programme and has declared that a durable peace must be based on the following guarantees:—

The institution of a compulsory international court of arbitration for the purpose of adjusting all disputes among nations.

The submission of all international treaties and compacts to the democratic control of popular representation.

An international treaty for the limitation of armaments with a view to eventual general disarmament.

Recognition of the right of all nations to self-determination.

NO CONQUESTS ALLOWABLE.

In reply to the suggestion in your cable that the proposed conditions of peace should contain, among others, a provision to the effect that the political allegiance of Alsace-Lorraine should be determined by popular vote, we call your attention to the declaration of the Socialist group in the Reichstag and the Executive Committee of the party on the subject, reading as follows:—

The assurance of the political independence and security of the German Empire requires the rejection of all programme of conquests of its opponents against its territorial integrity. This applies also to the demand for the re-annexation of Alsace-Lorraine to France, no matter in what form such re-annexation is sought to be brought about.

Property valued at about Rs. 28,000 was stolen on Tuesday night about 9 p.m. from the house of Mr. T. C. Skipp, well-known contractor of Bangalore. The missing articles consist of one cut diamond unset weighting 8 30/32 carats and valued about Rs. 25 to 28,000, another unset diamond weighing about 1 19/32 carats valued at Rs. 1,500. In addition to the above one currency note of Rs. 100 and rupees two hundred in cash. The police are making vigorous enquiries.

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OPINION.

of Dr. S. P. Srivastava, M.D., Honourable Professor of S. I. S. of Applied Medical Sciences, London, and Member of C. M. Association, London:—

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NOW OR NEVER

IMPERIAL UNITY.

LORD CREWE ON CLOSER CO-OPERATION.

PROBLEM OF COLONIAL REPRESENTATION.

Pleas for Imperial consideration of Imperial affairs were made at the National Liberal Club on April 6, writes the "Daily Telegraph." The principal guests invited to meet the Marquis of Lincolnshire, who presided, and the Marquis of Crewe were the Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie (High Commissioner for New Zealand), the Hon. W. P. Schreiner (High Commissioner for South Africa), and the Hon. Sir George H. Perley (High Commissioner for Canada). Mr. Schreiner was prevented by illness from attending.

The Marquis of Crewe said he was greatly privileged and honoured by being allowed to propose the toast of "Our Guests." They regretted that Mr. Schreiner was unable to be with them. Mr. Schreiner had been faced with the same problem as the home Government had been, being High Commissioner for one of the Dominions where there was a great native population in the midst of white races. Throughout his career Mr. Schreiner had shown a warm sympathy and a strong feeling for the native races of South Africa, which had endeared him to many on this side of the water. The two High Commissioners present were specially qualified to represent the great Dominions of New Zealand and Canada here at the seat of Imperial Government by their extraordinary and almost unequalled knowledge and experience of the two countries (Cheers.)

One of the reasons which made the club glad to entertain their distinguished guests was, that it gave them the opportunity of thanking the Dominions they represented for the part they had taken in the war. (Cheers.) It was one of the striking facts of the war, showing both the intensity of the struggle and the quality of the soldiers from the various Dominions. Equal opportunities were offered and given to the troops from all the Dominions and those opportunities had been equally grasped. (Cheers.)

He was forcibly reminded of the year 1909, when an Imperial Conference was held in London on the subject of naval and military and Imperial defence. He was Secretary for the Colonies at the time, and after the Prime Minister had presided at the first meeting it was his privilege to take the chair. The calling of the conference was started by the magnificent offers of naval help made by more than one of the Dominions, offers generously conceived and liberally carried out, the fruit of which had been seen in the part played by one of the Dominions vessels in actions at sea in the war. (Cheers.) On the military side there was a desire which had also been fruitfully carried into effect, and also the desire which Mr. Haldane—(cheers)—as he then was, had so much at heart, for the creation of a military general staff which had been brought into being, and the creation of which had played no small part in the co-operation and co-ordination of the different forces in this extensively complicated war.

COLONIAL CO-OPERATION.

One remembered now, and it was in some ways almost a humorous recollection, if it was proper to indulge in such a thing at this moment, that several of the representatives of the Dominions were exceedingly particular that in describing the measures for their co-operation in a possible war it should be made absolutely clear that they were free to come into it or stop out of it. There was some concern on the subject because we were well aware, we were absolutely convinced, that when the need for the help of the Dominions arose they would go hand-in-hand with us. (Cheers.)

What was going to be the result to the Empire of this war in establishing closer connection between the Old Country and the different Dominions and the Colonies? (Hear, hear.) For five generations at least some old men had dreamed dreams and young men had visions of a closer union between the component parts of the Empire. In the course of those generations some of those dreams had come true, some of those visions had been made material, but, on the other hand, there had been times when a different spirit had prevailed. There had been periods when a large number of people of political parties in this country had believed that the self-governing Colonies were all coming to the point when they would desire to declare their independence. That belief was founded on something in the nature of the relations existing between parents and children, and the desire by children when grown-up to set up establishments of their own. The possibilities of union still confronted us, and the union of defence might be taken as a step in that direction, and it was also true that the lessons and experiences of this war might make that particular form of co-operation more active and more intelligent. (Hear, hear.) Then there was the question of economic union, and on that he did not propose to say a word on that occasion—(laughter)—except that he was convinced that the most ardent evangelist of a new fiscal union for the Empire would admit that any such project could only be reached by surmounting great difficulties affecting not only the domestic relations of the different parts of the Empire, but also the exterior relations of the Empire with other countries (Hear, hear.) Secondly, there was no upholder of the existing system, however convinced, who would not be prepared to admit that those difficulties of which he had spoken demanded, and must receive, full consideration in consequence of the vast convulsions affecting, not merely the commercial relations, but all the relations, of the whole world.

POLITICAL UNITY.

Then there was the possibility of political unity. Fully 150 years ago there was a man—Thomas Pownall, Governor of Massachusetts—who wrote a work on the administration of colonies, in which he laid down the proposition that for England the proper political course was that of a great Imperial union, with its centre in London. He was thinking mainly, of course, of the American colonies, and his solution was one which had since been adopted by our astute friends, that all direct representation of the Colonies should be in the Imperial Parliament.

The practical annihilation of distance as regarded oral intercourse—that was to say, when we had a cable service or a wireless system which was both cheap and universal, and development of the air service—for who knew that the time might not come when the cheapest route to the Dominions would be through the air—all this entitled them to believe that the time might come when closer political union between the Dominions and ourselves might be brought about. They could hope, at any rate, as Burke said, that what nature had divided in one way, wisdom might unite in another, and although it might not be possible for the moment to lay down rules for such a close political connection, they were entitled to hope for it and to bear in mind all its possibilities. (Cheers.)

Sir George Perley stated that in ordinary times it would not be wise for them to make speeches at a club of that kind, but at a time like the present they came to discuss matters of common concern.

What they looked forward to was a closer Imperial connection and the way to tackle the question would be by holding an Imperial Conference. (Hear, hear.) Without saying anything of fiscal controversies, he believed steps should be taken to make the Empire self-contained. (Hear, hear.) We could raise all we required within our Empire, and a step towards Imperial unity would be to make our Empire as self-contained as possible. (Cheers.) Sentimental ideas which bound us together should assume more concrete form. We must grow closer together or drift apart, and the best bridge would be to meet together and discuss this matter. (Cheers.)

Sir Thomas Mackenzie agreed with all Sir George Perley had said. He would like to see an exchange of public men throughout the Empire. (Hear, hear.) The war had shown that the Dominions were intensely loyal to the Empire. (Cheers.) They believed that the freedom of Britain was the freedom of the world. He was told that the Dominions would be heard in the matter of terms of peace (Cheers.) He had no doubt that they would be called together to devise a scheme for a closer union. They could not stand in a sort of back water. They must either go forward or retrogress, and it was only fair that they should have a proportionate voice in the affairs of the Empire. (Cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. H. B. Drysdale Woodcock, a vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and speakers.

SOLDIERS OF HONOUR.

BRITISH IN THE FOREIGN LEGION.

Some interesting facts about the 1st Marching Regiment of the Foreign Legion formed in Paris after the outbreak of war are given by the "Express" Paris correspondent. About 500 of the members were British subjects resident in France, and the remainder were made up as follows:—500 Luxemburgers, 600 Americans, 1,000 Spaniards, 1,500 Greeks, 1,500 Belgians, 1,600 Czechs and Galicians, 1,700 Poles and Danes, 2,000 Swiss, 3,500 Russians, 5,000 Italians, 10,000 Alsatians, and 6,000 of various nationalities.

After the first few months all the British members were transferred to English regiments, but not before they had been in several engagements and suffered losses. A motley crowd were the British members of the Legion. Quite a number of them were skating rink instructors, left over from the skating "boom" of a few years ago; others were stable lads from Chantilly and Maisons-Laffite, clerks, barmen, and a host of tailors' and hosiers' assistants.

Most of the American members petitioned to join the Flying Corps, and France has so many American flying men now that a squadrilla of Americans is being formed.

The pay of the men of the Legion is the same as that of the other soldiers of France—twopence halfpeny per day and an allowance of tobacco and wine—so there is no question of the mercenary spirit having incited men who have thrown up good positions to fight for France.

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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

LADY HARDINGE.

A MAHARANI'S TRIBUTE.

India's women have shown a new spirit during the war, and their aid to the fighting men and to the hospitals has been of enormous value. But perhaps nothing has expressed more plainly their changed attitude towards the wider outside affairs, writes the "Daily Telegraph," than their entry into the fields of literature to show their appreciation of Great Britain's kindly governance of themselves and her fight for the true freedom of humanity. The week has brought home a remarkably interesting book entitled "Lady Hardinge of Penshurst, C.I.: A Tribute to her Memory, by Manhar Kooverbai Maharani of Panna." The Maharani, it may be explained, comes one of the most progressive families among the ruling chiefs of India. She is a daughter of the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the Maharani of which State is the editor of a capital weekly paper published in Gujerati, and distributed widely through Western India, in order to convey the truth regarding the war, thus counteracting enemy intrigues that would circulate falsehoods.

The volume is handsomely bound in violet cloth, and is written in clear and admirable English. Lady Willingdon contributes the "Foreword," in which she refers to "the charm of manner, the high sense of duty, and the breadth of sympathy with which Lady Hardinge adorned a great and responsible position," and adds that she believes no testimony "would have pleased her better than this tribute to her memory paid by a noble lady of the land she loved so well. Perhaps to the Western reader the real value of the book lies in the revelation it affords of the qualities in an English lady that appeal to the Indian feminine mind. "By force of character," says the Maharani, "as well as charm of personality and a touch of the Divine love and compassion for humanity, she was destined to leave an enduring and endearing mark upon the record of British connection with India," and she goes on to refer to all she did as "the aid and helpmate of her husband in times of extraordinary stress and difficulty, and her womanly concern for the people of this land."

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A very useful chapter in the book is that which traces the history of medical aid for the women of India, originated by Hariot, Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, and warmly supported by Lady Reay. It was in administering the Dufferin Fund that Lady Hardinge realised soon after her arrival the importance of the problem of medical relief. To meet this difficulty her idea was to train medical women, both Indian and domiciled Europeans, in a separate college entirely staffed by members of their own sex. By a mournful coincidence the last public act performed in India by Lady Hardinge was the laying of the foundation-stone of the magnificent building which will be one of the glories of the New Delhi as the capital of India. It wil be her own memorial as well, and as her biographer says, "a monument which shall hand down to posterity the story of a beautiful life nobly lived in a constant endeavour for the amelioration of suffering."

"CHILDREN'S DAY."

Quite a novelty in Indian administration was Lady Hardinge's idea of a "children's day." After the attempt at the assassination of the Viceroy, large sums were subscribed to show the horror and detestation with which the crime was regarded, and from her came the altogether original idea of utilising the money to give the children of the land a festival on Lord Hardinge's birthday. A kindly message was addressed by her to the youngsters through the officers charged with carrying out the project, and the Maharani records: "The celebration was absolutely unprecedented in the annals of the country, and, perhaps, of the whole world, for only a great heart could entertain the idea of giving a treat to the millions of children in the Indian Empire." At Bombay, where neglected little schools were discovered in out-of-the-way corners, "the original provision made for 50,000 children had to be increased in a couple of days' time, and the committee had to be ready with provisions of sweets, songs, and photo souvenirs that were increased to 60,000." Equally in the Native States, the day was marked with keen enthusiasm, and June 26, 1913, is yet remembered by hundreds of thousands of the young folks who shared in its pleasures.

Lady Hardinge's love of children is also reflected in the Infants' Home at Bhopal, to which she gave her name, opening it with a graceful speech, in which she referred to the great need of India's women and the value of such a work. Her support of the Salvation Army in its efforts to reach the humblest castes and to raise the criminals, as well as of the Linen League, which supplements the efforts of the hospitals and the Indian Nursing Association, also meet with full recognition in the book.

A chapter naturally is devoted to the splendours of the Imperial Durbar, and some quite new details are given as to the essentially Indian character of the surroundings provided for their Majesties. "Many of the sumptuous preparations," says the Maharani, "indeed could only have been brought to perfection by faminine inspiration, and to her fell the difficult decision regarding the furnishing and appointments of the Royal suites of apartments. Much care and attention to detail were given to them, and several of the women's institutions in India—the Hindu Widows' Home at Calcutta, the St. Andrew's House at Kalimpong, the Indian Lady Students of Queen Mary's College at Lahore, and others—were honoured with commands for the embroideries, the cushions, and other decorations. The Queen-Empress's sitting-room and sleeping apartment were lined in vieux rose silk, the carpets, which were specially made at Agra, being cream, with rose-coloured borders. The dining and drawing-room tents were carpeted from Agra, and the furniture in all the tents was obtained in India." A character in this exceptional volume shows the writer's knowledge of English history in her little sketch of the Sidneys—Philip and Robert—in connection with Penshurst.

NO STYLISH DRESSES IN MUNICH.

According to an Amsterdam telegram the Munich Commandant has issued an order giving power to the police to effect the arrest of ladies who are very fashionably dressed. Conspicuous dress, it was stated, meant waste, which was not permisible in war time. The first arrest occurred within two hours of the issue of the order, the lady belonging to one of the best military families in Bavaria. She was taken to the police headquarters, but was released after a few hours' detention. The issue of the order has caused amusement throughout Germany.

ORDERLY FRENCH WOMEN

THE SECRET OF NEAT DRESSING.

"The little more and how much it is: the little less and what worlds away" applies well to dressing, and to judge by the way a French-woman dresses it means, as a rule, more finish and less trimming, writes a Paris correspondent of "The Times." The gift of selection in clothes seems to be born with the women of Paris and when new fashions come with new seasons they gather them with a critical eye for what is most becoming. If pockets appear, as they have during the last two seasons, they are used as trimming very sparingly; if bows of ribbon come into the scheme, those which have no reason for existing are firmly suppressed.

Superfluous ornament is as much the abhorrence of the modern woman as it was the favourite distraction of her not very distant ancestor. Her silks may rustle, but always with deference to the importance of the mousseline de soie with which they are trimmed. Very rarely does she look glaringly new; seldom can she be accused of having what an English woman once described as "a bald face." Very early in life she puts on a little powder, and she drifts softly with the years into a little more, but to "make up" is very much less the fashion than it was. It is not so necessary as it was. Want of air and exercise, lack of hygiene generally, ravaged the beauties of old days and drove them to powders, pomades, and other mysteries. To-day, especially since the war, women have less time, less need, and less inclination to artificial make up, and where help is necessary they fall back on massage; simple creams, and as little powder as possible. These remedies they continue to use even when working in hospital, and even when they have refrained from buying new clothes. Many nurses rise at 5 in the morning to be ready for duty at 7, so that they may give ample time to their appearance.

SELF-DISCIPLINE.

To arrive at this finished effect most women have to go through a good deal of self-discipline, and are often forced to sacrifice an extra hour or half-hour in bed. Quite old ladies are Spartan-like in such matters, and would sooner forego their breakfast than 10 minutes of their dressing hour. The well-kept hands of the working girl do not mean idleness or careless households, but early rising before a 10-hour day in a dress-making workroom. Most Frenchwomen, to judge by their hands and their hair, look as if they had maids; really only a very few have.

Frenchwomen, again, pay attention to the smallest details of their clothing, and one wonders how not only the working classes but also the society women manage to have all these details so neat, considering how hard they work. There are women in French society who do more work in a day than other women in a week, so it must be a case of individual strength of will. For instance, a lady with a dozen great houses to run, a family of four children, a very exacting husband, an immense amount of philanthropic work, a reputation for personal beauty, good dressing, and entertaining, also studies seriously languages, literature, art, and music. Her success lies in her power to organize her resources and to keep herself up to time in all she undertakes. In another case, the wife of a French officer of high grade, but with very modest pay, has a hundred social duties to fulfil, ruled by a severe etiquette; and to make her budget meet at both ends she must supervise every detail herself. To drink tea with her is a liberal education. Every class in France can show women with these social, sartorial, and economical gifts. They make for an orderly, well-looking society, and the self-discipline they entail goes some way towards forming character.

THE REASON AND THE RESULT.

To take dress alone; it is pleasant to see how many walk about with straight, well-set-up heels, skirts that hang straight and look as if they had been pressed the day before. A hat that does not sit on the head naturally is an exception. French people do not talk very much about dress; they take it for granted, and only think about it when they want something new or something altered. They take it for granted that they must dress their very best, and they dress much more to please themselves than others. They trust their own taste as intuitively as some people trust their own judgment in more serious matters. The result is such as we see it, and at the present moment, at any rate, it is neat, appropriate, and charming.

From the toe of the well-made boot to the topmost line of the well-worn hat the Frenchwoman of the moment is, in homely phrase, "neat as a new pin."

NEW "CAPE" WALKING COSTUME.

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EMIGRATION AND MARRIAGE.

"Sir Rider Haggard is touring the Dominions with an excellent idea in mind. It is presumed that in accordance with what followed the Boer War a large proportion of men sooner or later to be dismissed from the present fields of action will seek home and occupation over-seas. Hence Sir Rider goes to discover where and how they may be best absorbed within the limits of the Empire, says a writer in the "Eastern Daily Press."

Sir Rider's inquisition is splendid so far as it goes. The defect of it is that professedly it concerns itself only with the emigrational interests of men. Why has not someone undertaken a corresponding inquiry in relation to women? There are two sides, a female as well as a male, to the problem of Imperial population. Any movement which helps to stimulate the outflow of men without a corresponding regard for women will serve to increase the remarkable disparity in sex distribution which an exaxmination of the figures already discloses, and correspondingly to lessen the prospect of a revived birthrate. In the United Kingdom there are about a million and a third more women than men. In all our white dependencies men are in excess to a great or even greater proportion.

A year or two ago a Canadian in the Far West wrote in his loneliness to a certain shipping agent in Norwich, asking that this person, an utter stranger, should of his kindness choose for him a wife, stipulating only that she should be young and of good repute. Choose me one, he wrote as for your own brother. The agent, poor man, brought the letter to the "Eastern Evening News," which inserted a paragraph, with the result that within a few hours there were a score or more of applicants, every one of them ready to brave the gales and icebergs of the North-west passage on the off-chance that some unknown Strephon should lead her from the altar to his shanty home.

Why should all these potential husbands of the outer places be left to starve in a hated celibacy while in the homeland there are battalions, regiments, and brigades of marriageable women with no more chance of going to church behind a pair of white horses than of going to heaven in a fiery chariot.

Is it no affair of the politicians? One of the most urgent needs of the hour is a redress of the balance of the sexes. Nowhere is it so urgent as in the British Empire, which embraces huge areas only nominally occupied, and now unlikely to be occupied, seeing that the birth-rate of the home population is undergoing a progressive atrophy and the supply of British stocks to the Dominions will soon be no longer maintainable in its old ratio.

A general custom of honourably observed marriage is the power-station of Empire. It is the parent of the love of home and one's human-kind and of all the humane virtues thence derived. Without it States decay in the clutches of vice and perversion. Seems to me that from a statesman's point of view this subject is at least as important as the manufacture of aniline dyes and the post-bellum capture of neutral markets.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

RIGHT USE OF VEGETABLES

The housewife who plans a dinner has often to think out very carefully the vegetable that will go best with the meat she means to serve, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph."

Beetroot is particularly good with stewed meat, and with grils, mushrooms and tomatoes are specially savoury. Hashed meat should be served with French beans and mince with mashed potatoes.

Veal allows of great variety in the vegetable dish, for carrots, spinach, peas, salsify, cauliflower, stewed endive are all good. With cold meat, chicken, and game salads are correct, while cutlets, cromeskis, croquettes, and ressoles are improved by the addition of peas, jardiniére, or vegetable pulse of any kind. Any vegetables may be served with roast meat, and they may be either plain or dressed. Any joint, whether roast, boiled, or braised can be garnished with a variety of vegetables, while cereals or tubers can be added. A simplification, however, has taken place even in expert ideas of garnishing, most cooks considering one or two vegetables, along with potatoes, as sufficient. A dish is more often spoiled by overloading than by the simplicity of one or two vegetables.

A saddle of mutton is improved by a garnish of stuffed tomatoes. French beans, and château potatoes. These consist of potatoes, boiled, mashed, crumbled, and rolled, then lightly fried in butter.

CARROTS VICHY STYLE.

After the carrots are cleaned cut them into slices; then put, say, about 1lb. of them into a saucepan, add a pinch of salt and one of sugar, 2oz. butter or other fat, and a tablespoonful of water. Cover and cook slowly till tender. Care should be taken that the cooking is slow, otherwise the evaporation will be great and the vegetables will burn. When done dish up with chopped parsley. A little meat extract may be added when the carrots are cooked.

STEWED LEEKS.

Clean the leeks, removing only the dark green parts; cut the leeks into pieces 1in. long, wash them well, then place in a saucepan with a little water, salt, and butter in the proportion of 2oz. to 1lb., and stew as directed above for carrots. When done add one tablespoonful of vinegar, or lemon juice may be used instead of vinegar, then stew for 15min. longer.

PARSNIP FRITTERS.

Peel the parsnips, cut into lengths of 2in. then into two on four pieces across. Cut out the fibrous centre and cook the other part in salted water till tender, but firm. Drain carefully. Season with salt, pepper, and lemon juice. Split each piece and garnish with any kind of sauce (stiff); replace in the pieces together; then pass them through frying batter and fry in deep fat to a light brown colour. Parsnips being sweet and insipid require a tasty sauce such as tomoto or sharp sauce to make them tasty.

GREENS AS SPINACH.

Remove the fibrous parts of the greens and wash in the same way as cabbage; then drained them, press the water out, and chop them fine. Heat 2oz. of butter to 1lb. of cooked greens. When this is changing to a nut-brown colour add the cabbage, season with salt, pepper, and a grate of nutmeg, and heat thoroughly. Then add white sauce, only sufficient to bind, or bind with butter and flower mixed in the proportion of about one-third of flour; mix thoroughly, then add gravy until creamy. The vegetable should be garnished with sippets.

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From the Times of India.
8th January 1910.

AHMEDABAD CEREMONY

Queen's Statue Unveiled.

The cermony of unveiling the late Queen Victoria's statue was performed on Friday, at Ahmedabad by the Commissioner, Mr. Barrow, before a large concourse of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen. A mandap erected in the Victoria Gardens was decorated with flags and the police band was present.

The following description of the statue will be of interest: The work has been executed by Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known sculptor of Bombay. Mr. Mhatre, it is interesting to note, received his early training as an artist in the Bombay School of Art and it was in 1896 that the youthful student first gained the notice of the public by a beautifully executed statue of an Indian girl going to the temple. The best authorities recognised the genius of which this work was the outcome and from that time forward the sculptor achieved many marble successes among his works being as tatue which was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition. The statue of Queen Victoria is the most important task to which Mr. Mhatre has set his hand. This is one of the finest pieces of Sculpture ever executed in India. Many people probably will remember having seen the plaster cast of it which was exhibited in the great Exhibition on the oval at Bombay, a few years ago.

The late Queen Empress is represented seated in a chair of state, wearing her crown and royal robes and holding a sceptre and globe in ner hands. The height of the figure is over seven feet and it has been splendidly sculptured in the famous white Carrara marble Mr. Mhatre has undoubtedly succeeded in carving an extraordinary good likeness of the late Queen Empress, in which her Majesty's serene noble dignity is faithfully portrayed. The details of the statue, notably the intricate carving of the sceptre and the embroidery of the royal robes, are beautifully carried out. The canopy and also the high back of the chair of state, which show behind the figure have been executed in cold-blue Indian marble.

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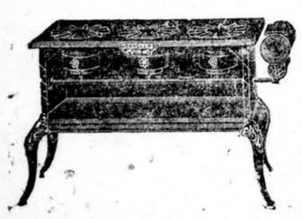

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